

Reagan Will Name Anthony Kennedy To Supreme Court

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to name a federal appeals judge, Anthony M. Kennedy, 51, to the vacant seat on the Supreme Court, White House officials said Tuesday. They expressed confidence that the choice would prove popular and attract bipartisan support in the Senate.

Judge Kennedy had been identified earlier as Mr. Reagan's leading candidate to fill the Supreme Court post, but administration officials had said the choice was not yet certain.

The officials said Mr. Reagan decided to appoint Judge Kennedy after a half-hour meeting with him in the White House residence Monday that also was attended by the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

The announcement had been tentatively scheduled for Thursday. White House officials are expected to push for quick confirmation in

an effort to fill a seat that has been open since July and overcome the embarrassment of two previous failed nominations.

The Senate Judiciary Committee chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, said, however, that hearings on the nomination were "probably not likely" before January.

Mr. Reagan is expected to try to mute the harsh political rhetoric that was a feature of the debate on both sides when Judge Robert H. Bork was rejected by the Senate on a 58-42 vote last month.

New battles broke out in Republican ranks Tuesday after the withdrawal of Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, Mr. Reagan's second nominee. Judge Ginsburg withdrew after acknowledging that he had smoked marijuana as a Harvard professor as late as 1979.

Democrats and moderate Republicans blamed Mr. Meese, who pushed for Judge Ginsburg, for the debacle of a nomination that had to be withdrawn nine days after it was made. Conservatives concentrated their fire on Mr. Baker, saying he forced Judge Ginsburg out.

On Monday, a prominent conservative, Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, assailed as "guilty wonders" members of the White House staff, in remarks that seemed aimed at Mr. Baker but did not identify anyone by name.

Mr. Baker's defenders fought back Tuesday, led by a moderate, Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, who compared the attacks on the chief of staff to a "smoking" on the back stairs of the White House.

Judge Kennedy has been a member of the 9th U.S. Court of Appeals in California since President Gerald R. Ford appointed him in 1975. He has long-standing, if not especially close, ties to Mr. Reagan.

He also has strong support from some conservatives who are in and close to the Justice Department and who were once his law clerks.

Judge Kennedy is a judicial conservative, but his style is that of a pragmatist. Those familiar with his rulings say his style resembles that of Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., the centrist whose retirement from the court created the vacancy.

Electricity Sabotaged In Sri Lanka

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Power lines and railroad tracks were sabotaged Tuesday as Parliament met amid tight security to discuss legislation that would give limited autonomy to regions dominated by the Tamil minority group.

The attacks came a day after a bomb exploded outside a police station in Colombo's busy Maradana district, killing 32 persons and injuring more than 100.

As legislators at the Parliament complex on an island in a lake near Colombo discussed limited autonomy for Sri Lanka's three million Tamils, eight armored cars patrolled the six-mile (10-kilometer) route to the building, and naval vessels patrolled surrounding waters.

The chairman of Sri Lanka's Electricity Board, K.K.Y.W. Perera, said opponents of the legislation were suspected of cutting power supplies to the southern districts of Galle and Matara, the central Badulla region and the north-central Medawachchiya district.

"A helicopter survey showed that several pylons in jungle areas were bombed," Mr. Perera said.

He said there had been no immediate claim of responsibility.

Railroad ties on two lines into Colombo were uprooted, stranding thousands of people heading to work, the police said.

Railroad officials said that the lines had been repaired by Tuesday afternoon, and that train service had returned to normal.

Gummen ordered passengers out of two buses in a Colombo suburb and two in Galle, and the buses were burned; the police suspected members of the Janatha Vimuktami Peramuna, or People's Liberation Front. The shadowy, militant Marxist group is made up of Sinhalese Sri Lanka's majority group.

The police said they suspected that the outlawed group was responsible for the blast Monday. The group vehemently opposes the autonomy legislation and the peace accord signed in July by India and Sri Lanka on which it is based.

The two bills that make up the legislation are aimed at ending a four-year guerrilla war by Tamils seeking a separate homeland.

(*AFP, UPI, Reuters*)

no immediate confrontations with the police.

Final results from the voting on Sunday and Monday showed Italians, by a margin of 4-1, approved referendums to limit expansion of nuclear energy. But the turnout of 65 percent of the 45 million eligible voters was the lowest ever for an Italian election.

The referendum proposals call for the abrogation of current laws and give the Italian parliament 120 days to enact substitutes.

Voters abrogated three laws on nuclear energy programs: one that provides subsidies to towns and regions that accept nuclear plants; another that leaves it up to a few cabinet ministers to decide on locations of nuclear plants, and a third that allows the state-run energy company, ENEL, to participate in foreign nuclear plants.

Government officials said the coalition was likely to interpret the referendums as votes to limit nuclear power to its current minor role, Reuters reported.

Another referendum overturning the law protecting magistrates from civil lawsuits was approved by 80 percent of the voters.

(Continued from Page 1)

1960s, Arab nationalism, as articulated by the Egyptian president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, was the dominant political ideology of the Arab world. But Israel's victory over Egypt in the 1967 war punctured Nasserism forever.

This was replaced by Palestinian nationalism. The Palestinian guerrilla movement captured the imagination of the Arab world, which looked to the PLO to redeem its lost pride.

But the PLO's defeat in Beirut, Arab historians say, and its internal split after the summer of 1982, which exposed the corruption in its leadership, left many Arabs convinced that the organization was no different from any other Arab regime and that Mr. Arafat was no

different from any other Arab leader.

At the opening session in Amman, Mr. Arafat, the only Arab leader Hussein did not bother to greet upon arrival, listened to the king's speech about the threat from Iran with the grim expression of a fallen idol.

So once again the Arab world is searching for an ideology. David Hirst, a veteran Middle East correspondent for *The Guardian*, the London daily, said his discussions with Arab intellectuals had persuaded him that the quest for democracy was, in many ways, replacing the Palestinian issue as the primary concern of the Arab elite.

But this quest must compete with another ideological alternative that is also gaining ground: Islamic fundamentalism.

The other day, a young Jordanian businessman was showing an American visitor Amman's growing commercial district and the surrounding neighborhood of gleaming white stone villas.

Waving his arm over the horizon and speaking in a voice that could have echoed all the way to the Gulf, the spokesman said,

A military spokesman in Baghdad said the Iraqi jets scored "direct and effective hits," on the "natural target" at 10:35 A.M., the agency said.

It was the second time in 24 hours that Iraq claimed it had attacked a tanker carrying Iranian oil.

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Killed in Gaza
A Palestinian soldier was shot and killed in a Gaza Strip on Tuesday, officials said. The latest of a series of shootings of unarmed Palestinian forces or settlers, sporadic violence, said the girl, Israeli Defense Minister Dov Al-Bahar refugee camp in Gaza City, and died in the air to disperse the crowd. A Palestinian flag was also added.

Cambodia
A Cambodian official said he will meet there before Christmas with his wife, Mrs. Seng, a Cambodian woman who has been one of three Cambodian women to be released from prison.

which no date has been set, has been suspended. The Cambodian government, which has supported the movement, now accepts the peace agreement if that is what Cambodia wants. The movement, which installed the present government, will allow the Cambodians to return to their country. About 20,000 Vietnamese have already been released. Cambodia's government of coalition in Hanoi has agreed to a peace agreement.

Lead in Chess
The world chess championship begins today for the first time in the United States. The tournament, with a victory in the United States, will be held in New York City.

GAMES II
FIELD DEFENSE

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

So Who's in Charge?

It was a funny fad that started in 1962: picture books called "Who's In Charge Here?" mocking political figures like Ronald Reagan with fake speech balloons on real photographs. In 1987 the title has stopped being funny. People are asking, on one issue after another: Is President Reagan truly in charge? They ask it about the Supreme Court: The Democrats regained the Senate last year, yet Mr. Reagan has twice responded to the court's verdict with raw stubborn partisanship. And they ask it about world financial fragility: Instead of eagerly flashing a reassuring bipartisan signal, the president answers vaguely, grudgingly.

Listen to the appeals. A day after the Oct. 15 stock market crash, no one other than Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader, pleaded: "We need some leadership, and it's got to come from the president." Last week, after it lowered interest rates as the United States had urged, the Bonn government said that it "expects an even stronger effort by the United States to reduce its budget deficits."

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, among others, calls for a bipartisan economic commission. In a two-page ad in The New York Times a dozen former cabinet officers and a who's who of business leaders plead for a decisive "bipartisan budget plan." One voice after another urges the president to nominate a Supreme Court candidate from the modern mainstream. By picking Douglas Ginsburg, he embarked, as with his choice of Robert Bork, on an ideological expedition full of partisanship and contradictions. Judge Ginsburg is a crime fighter. Mr. Reagan said blithely about a man known, if at all, for his views on law and economics.

But contradictions underlie the Reagan presidency. Mr. Reagan talks reverently about school prayer; yet rarely goes to

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Defeat the Bombers

Next Sunday will be the second anniversary of the signing of Anglo-Irish accords designed to promote peaceful resolution of conflict in Ulster. Last Sunday there was gruesome evidence that the violence continues. A huge bomb, which the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army admits to having planted, was detonated in the small town of Enniskillen in the midst of a crowd gathered to honor soldiers killed in the world wars. The explosion killed 11 people and wounded more than 60 others, including more than a dozen children aged between 2 and 15. It was the worst single act of violence in the province in five years.

Expressions of shock and fury have come from both sides of the border and from Britain. The bombing may signal a vicious new turn to the fighting, but it is just as reasonable to view it as a desperate retaliation by an IRA that has sustained a number of serious setbacks in recent weeks. The killers, however, may not have counted on the response of law enforcement officials in Ulster and in the Republic, who are prepared to work together. The treaty has provided a framework for concerted effort in outrageous cases like this.

Under the terms of the accord, a perma-

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Meese's Startling 'O.K.'

The defendant before federal Judge R. Allan Edgar was the son of a congressman, so please for leniency from influential quarters could be expected. But the judge still must have been startled by a letter from Ursula Meese urging "very favorable consideration" for Joe Duncan, who stood convicted of tax fraud. The behavior of Edwin Meese, Ursula's husband and the attorney general of the United States, remains as startling.

"My husband, Ed, and I consider Mr. Duncan to be an outstanding, conscientious and sensitive young man," wrote Mrs. Meese, whose niece was a close friend of the convicted man. Meanwhile, the federal prosecutors who call Mr. Meese boss were demanding a prison term of three years and a "substantial" fine up to \$100,000.

Mrs. Meese says she acted on her own: "I am an individual in my own right." She said

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment**Kingmakers or Muckrakers?**

The United States has suddenly found itself in the grip of a highly selective and deeply destructive moralism which would be ludicrous if it did not threaten to make the Supreme Court as hazardous a matter as declaring oneself to be a presidential candidate. The conservative Judge Douglas Ginsburg stood down this weekend after two liberal newspapers, normally much interested in journalistic ethics and personal privacy, revealed that, as an academic at Harvard Law School, a decade ago, Mr. Ginsburg had been an occasional user of marijuana. This sort of muckraking, which likes to pass as investigative journalism, is fast becoming a bar to candidacy for high office. When Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia announced that he was not running for the presidency, he did so because, he said, he had a son in high school and a daughter in college, and he feared for the impact of the campaign on his family. However spotless his personal record, such fears were, in the present climate, reasonable.

—The Milwaukee Journal

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The Attorney General Should Have Resigned

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In any other democracy in the world, a cabinet official who subjected his chief, his party and his cause to the enormous embarrassment that Attorney General Edwin Meese caused President Reagan, the Republicans and the conservative movement last week would be out of a job. He would not have to be asked to resign. He would know it was his duty. But in his administration Mr. Reagan neither expects nor enforces any standard of accountability — especially toward such loyal old friends as Mr. Meese.

That is the chilling aftermath of the comic episode of the nomination of Judge Douglas Ginsburg for the Supreme Court. It is a stark reminder of the appalling ineptitude of the central figures in a government that must sometimes lead the United States for 14 more months.

Mr. Meese is a personally pleasant man who has had more than his share of family tragedy these last few years. But as a government official he has been a disaster — a man whose narrowness of view is matched by his incompetence. His tangled personal affairs have twice earned him investigations by special prosecutors. He has been involved in a string of blunders stretching from the "why wake Reagan?" decision during the U.S.-Iran dogfight in the first year of Mr. Reagan's presidency to the bungled Iran-contra investigation that allowed Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and his secretary, Fawn Hall, time for their "shedding party."

Even by the elastic standards of the Reagan administration, this latest episode fairly shouts for Mr. Meese's resignation. Consider for a moment what occurred: The chief law enforcement officer of the government, fulfilling one of his most vital duties, advised the president of the United States to nominate a certain individual for a vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Advised" is putting it mildly. Mr. Meese pushed hard for Judge Ginsburg against the advice of the White House chief of staff and the counsel to the president, who questioned whether the judge could be confirmed. He vouched personally to Mr. Reagan that Judge Ginsburg met the ideological standards the president had set

for the job and was not vulnerable to the liberal counterattack that sank Judge Robert Bork.

Mr. Meese did so in the face of the fact that Judge Ginsburg had an extremely sketchy record: no private law practice; one hour of courtroom argument on one case; the lowest passing rating from the American Bar Association for appointment to a lower-level judgeship; and only one year of judicial service, with fewer than 20 opinions, as a member of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Meese failed to discover or to tell Mr. Reagan to other facts whose disclosure forced Judge Ginsburg to withdraw in less than two weeks. Conservatives who were properly indignant at the defeat of Judge Bork had to squirm at the quick revelation that dope and divorce — two of the unholy trio of threats to their cherished "family values" — had been at one time or another parts of the lifestyle of Judge Ginsburg, and that the third, abortion, had been practiced twice by his wife, a physician, during her medical residency.

When Mr. Meese appeared to lack the guts to clean up the mess he had made, William Bennett, the conservative movement's favorite secretary of education, stepped forward to educate Judge Ginsburg to the political preposterousness of the situation. For the first time, Mr. Reagan may have sensed the value of having relied on his ambition to eradicate the Education Department.

"Do what you think is right," the ever-detached president told Mr. Bennett when the latter phoned the White House to say that he was about to push Mr. Ginsburg overboard. But Mr. Reagan would not do it himself. Far worse than the Ginsburg fiasco is the fact that Mr. Reagan tolerated it.

Why is there no hint of a shake-up? "The president couldn't stand to lose Ed Meese," said an influential Republican to whom I put the question. "Bill Casey is dead; Paul Laxalt has left the Senate; Cap Weinberger and Bill Clark have quit the cabinet; Mike Deaver and Lyn Nofziger are up to here with legal troubles. Meese is about the only old ally

he has left. That's a helluva spot to be in when you're 76 years old and your term is running out."

Put in those terms, the tolerance of Mr. Meese's towering ineptitude is both humanly understandable and profoundly unnerving. There must be 200 able conservative Republican lawyers with the right political credentials and experience whose counsel at the cabinet table and in White House meetings would be sounder, wiser and more useful to the president and the country than Ed Meese's.

The fact that Ronald Reagan is not looking for one of them, and is not even thinking about what he is missing, indicates just how feeble the resources of this administration really are. There is more than a year left for it to manage — or mismanage — the fate of the country. Americans should keep their fingers crossed.

The Washington Post



By Peterson, C.W. Syndicate

A Divided Korean Opposition Risks Defeating Itself

By Han Sung Joo

SEOUL — Kim Dae Jung, a man who has struggled long and suffered much for democracy in South Korea, kept others guessing for weeks, but few in the country doubted that he would run for president. Now he has not only declared himself a candidate in the December election, but formed a new party. He campaigns vigorously and attracts large crowds. He has aroused both hopes and fears that he might become the nation's next president.

The irony is that those who welcome his candidacy include his former political opponents, while those who regret it include many of his former political allies. Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam will give the ruling Democratic Justice Party the election chances of Roh Tae Woo, the ruling party's chairman and presidential candidate, he vastly improved as a result.

It was probably the calculation that Kim Dae Jung and his rival in the opposition camp, Kim Young Sam, would not be able to agree on a single candidate that led the ruling party to agree in June to a direct presidential election. Kim Dae Jung's ambitions indeed proved stronger than his stated goal of ending military rule in South Korea. Now, with the opposition vote split, Mr. Roh, a retired army general, has emerged as a clear favorite.

Kim Dae Jung understands the strength of the ruling party and overestimates his own. It may be that in a straight vote of confidence most electors would oppose the ruling party. There was evidence of this in the weak vote for the Democratic Justice Party in the National Assembly elections of 1985.

But under the newly adopted electoral system, a presidential candidate can win even if he is opposed by a majority of the electorate, provided their vote is split between two or more candidates. The ruling party seems assured of at least a third

area of the country where I am strongest are my home region, the southwest, and in Seoul and surrounding cities. Together these areas hold more than half of the nation's voters. At the same time, I think my reception last week in Pusan, the heartland of Kim Young Sam's support, demonstrates that my constituency knows no regional boundaries. In 1971, despite massive fraud, I received 46 percent of the vote in the presidential election. My constituency is secure and expanding.

Kim Young Sam and Mr. Roh will split the southeast, their home areas, and lose the central region of the country to Kim Jong Pil, the fourth candidate. As a former prime minister, Kim Jong Pil will also take votes nationally from Mr. Roh. So those three candidates are feeding off each other's votes, and strengthening my lead.

The Korean government has banned opinion polls; it is peddling the misleading argument of a split opposition vote and it is manipulating local news coverage to downgrade the challenge it faces.

If for some unforeseen reason Kim Young Sam wins so much support that he emerges as the principal challenger for the opposition, it goes without saying that I would step aside before the election and throw my support behind him. He would make a fine president.

This is excerpted from the Los Angeles Times.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The writer is a professor of politics at Korea University in Seoul. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

No, the Others Will Feed Off One Another

By Kim Dae Jung

The writer is the presidential candidate of the new Korean Party for Peace and Democracy.

SEOUL — Since June, when Roh Tae Woo, the candidate of the present military government, announced his conversion under popular pressure to favoring a democratic election, there has been hope in some foreign circles that this is one military dictatorship that can put down its guns and keep power through the ballot box. This delusion has been encouraged by the candidacy of two opposition candidates. It is thought that they will split the anti-government vote.

Not so. If the government can be forced by Korean and international public opinion to hold the free and fair elections that it has promised, it will lose. The legacy of years of extensive repression — killings, corruption, low wages for most and economic privilege for a very few — cannot be washed away by one gesture.

Why can't Mr. Roh win honestly, given the much promoted argument that because Kim Young Sam is also a candidate the opposition vote will be split? Ironically, the candidacy of Kim Young Sam, my colleague in the opposition, increases the size of my lead.

Today it is agreed by all political camps that the two

areas of the country where I am strongest are my home region, the southwest, and in Seoul and surrounding cities. Together these areas hold more than half of the nation's voters. At the same time, I think my reception last week in Pusan, the heartland of Kim Young Sam's support, demonstrates that my constituency knows no regional boundaries. In 1971, despite massive fraud, I received 46 percent of the vote in the presidential election. My constituency is secure and expanding.

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Slow-Boat Diplomacy Will Get America Nowhere Fast

By George P. Shultz

The writer is U.S. secretary of state.

problems ranging from acculturation to terrorism, our Foreign Service officers are the first line of defense of the republic. The thought of having to turn out this defensive line is sobering. Yet last year the State Department was forced to close seven overseas posts this year we are faced with decisions that may force further withdrawals of American presence — two embassies and 13 consulates.

In the face of stringent budgets, we have tried to cut things rather than people. Purchase of necessary equipment

and furniture was delayed. Having exhausted these mechanisms, we now face the loss of services of 1,200 people — all this because of an anticipated \$84 million budgetary shortfall. When the nation faces a budget deficit of nearly \$150 billion, such an amount seems almost trivial.

When these major pillars of our policy-making capability are weakened, what impact does this have on our security. Countries that look to the United States for encouragement and support will be left empty-handed.

Where the United States cannot produce opportunities, our personnel and programs are contributing to a worldwide resurgence of democracy and a turn by many toward free market economies. Our personnel represent commercial representatives, health officials and many others. Today's American diplomat must produce more data and faster analysis.

The curtailment of State Department operations is just part of a larger disaster looming in our overall international affairs budget, which includes the operating budgets of all the other foreign affairs agencies as well as our military and economic assistance

issue is not a few dollars here or there. It has to do with our ability and willingness to continue to shoulder the burdens of world leadership. It has to do with the advancement abroad of our interests. It has to do with the struggle between freedom and totalitarianism. It has to do with our ability to pursue a foreign policy based on the pillars of power, purpose, resources and human ingenuity.

The challenge facing Congress and the administration is to work together to ensure that the pillars of our foreign policy remain strong. Working together means continuing our dialogue with Congress to improve our role as the world's leading force for progress, peace and human dignity. We need understanding and support from our legislators.

The Washington Post

The New York Times

The writer is a professor of politics at Korea University in Seoul. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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To Protect The Nation, Draw Lines

By Flora Lewis
LOS ANGELES — One other, the person who got us into trouble, was Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware. He was instrumental in getting the Senate to pass the bill.

Ninety-eight percent of these mental rapes are performed by employers, mostly in screening prospective workers. The

*The tests libel the truthful
and are fooled by spies
and pathological liars.*

It's Not Lie Detection, It's Mental Rape

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Two million Americans are subjected to "lie detector" tests. This explosion of the use of machines that measure nervousness (and that fail to catch the cool, practiced liar) is the most blatant intrusion into personal freedom in the United States today.

Ninety-eight percent of these mental rapes are performed by employers, mostly in screening prospective workers. The

*The tests libel the truthful
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and pathological liars.*

purpose is to frighten the applicant with the threat of being hooked up to some terrifying device and asked intimate questions. That is enough to scare off most people who have ever had drinking, drug, psychological or any other "problems."

No screening procedure could be more un-American than this advance exclusion-by-fear. Even when performed by FBI-trained polygraph operators, "lie detection" is mistaken too often to be accepted by most courts. The reason: When hooked up to intrusive machines, many of us sweat and tremble. That makes honest people seem like liars.

Although lawmen know that the polygraph is not a device that measures truthfulness, they see it as more effective than a truncheon and hot lights to coerce a suspect into confessing. Employers use it the same way: to scare off applicants with any kind of guilty conscience. This modern third degree is an abuse in law enforcement and an abomination when used by private corporations against people who have done nothing to warrant a search of their minds.

President Reagan's response: "Do what you want." And when White House staff were asked if Secretary William Simon would tell Judge Gwinning to because his name was on the administration's list, he said, "It is as if we were doing it."

Some of the public sector unions are also pressuring their members to accept such tests. As J.J. Donahue, New York City's political reporter, wrote recently: "The members of the permanent panel of the pension fund administration are to meet at the next session to bring up the issue of whether there should be a mandatory polygraph test."

As far as I can determine, the

security guard companies are excluded, and industry lobbyists used the narcotics scare to exempt companies engaged in the manufacture or sale of drugs.

"We resisted all the others," says Representative Pat Williams of Montana. "The House has voted to rid us of nine out of 10 polygraph tests now being made."

But the House has passed similar legislation before, only to see it die in the Senate. The test now in the Senate Labor Committee, chaired by Edward Kennedy, from whom we have heard so much recently about the right to privacy,

For too long, lawmakers have ducked responsibility on privacy rights by passing the buck to the Supreme Court. But we may be a decade from a decision, and in the meantime millions will be deprived of both rights and jobs. Why not Congress act, as 22 states already have, to stop technocracy's merchants of sweat from plying their trade?

sively as a result of polygraphy, you should have reasonable corroboration."

Senator Kennedy, new defender of the sanctity of the marital bedroom (although that area is not currently threatened), has long been programmed by his staff to proclaim his support of legislation defending the sanctity of the human mind. But taking the lead requires courage. Plenty of ripped-off companies and a lobby of polygraph operators in Washington denounce such a law defending a job applicant's privacy as a "criminal's protection act." The Labor Committee chairman does not want to be out there by himself, or surrounded by Democrats. He has dithered for months, waiting for Republican Orrin Hatch to co-sponsor a Senate version of an anti-polygraph bill.

"I'm a libertarian on this matter," Senator Hatch tells me. "The question is: Do we allow society to coerce the vast majority who are honest to get at the few who are dishonest?" So — is he for this law? "Nobody should lose his job, or be denied the opportunity of a job, exclusively as a result of polygraphy, you should have reasonable corroboration."

However, he worries that "the whole business community will come unglued" if the legislation is passed as written in the House. Orrin Hatch is torn: On one hand is the plea from businessmen who say they lose \$40 billion a year to employee theft; on the other is the example known to him of Senate staff aide Michael Pillsbury, wrongly stripped of his position by a botched polygraph exam.

When in doubt, revert to principle. If no reason exists to suspect a person of wrongdoing, he or she should not be made to fear a mental strip-search, least of all by a discredited device that libels too many truth-tellers and gets fooled by pathological liars and spies.

The battle for personal freedom is joined. The Senate should pass this privacy law; the new secretary of labor should enforce it vigorously throughout the world of commerce; and then we should deal with the proliferation of this medieval monstrosity within the government.

The New York Times.

OPINION



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

These 'Invaders' Were Recruited by a Europe in Need

In response to "Belgian Aide Calls Muslim Immigrants 'Barbarians'" (Oct. 31) by Joseph Fitchett:

Joseph Michel, Belgium's interior minister, said that Belgians "risk being like the Romans — invaded by barbarians. The barbarians are the Arabs, the Moroccans, the Turks and the Yugoslavs."

But in the 1960s and early '70s, European recruiting agencies moved whole departments to these countries to recruit the manpower needed to turn the European industrial machine and to replace Europeans in "demeaning" jobs. These immigrants, lured by material advantages, abandoned their families, their land and even their social status to work in an environment that was utterly strange to them. Since their primary objective was to pump money to their families back home, they had to settle for austere living conditions. Europeans welcomed them then without taking much notice of how different they were.

Things have changed. Now Mr. Michel says that these are people "who come from very far away and who have nothing in common with our civilization." I am tempted to answer by evoking the story of Africans in the United States as a lesson, but it is a long one. I will simply say that human beings are not cattle — you cannot move them around without expecting to upset both your civilization and theirs.

It is time Europeans engaged in some constructive thinking on this problem. There are two alternatives, both expensive. One is to encourage immigrants to return to their native countries by offering

must choose between the safety of my own family, which now includes a tiny and vulnerable baby, and the feelings of a friend, then my family comes first. If this makes me a bigot I am willing to take, though not accept, the criticism.

It is time to take the emotiveness out of AIDS, and to treat it like any other communicable disease. We must be both humane and sane.

SALLY WHYTE.
London.

A Revolution on Hold

Regarding "Telecommunications Revolution Highlights European Differences" (Special Report, Oct. 20):

Giles Merritt has missed an essential point about the development of a competitive European telecommunications network: All the computerized equipment and high-technology mean nothing if one cannot obtain access to reliable telephone and telecommunications lines to transmit the desired information.

Here in Belgium, it takes three to six months simply to obtain an operating telephone line. A facsimile line takes nine to 12 months. The "technology revolution" will never be truly successful until such delays are eliminated.

KEVIN B. NACHTBACH.
Brussels.

The Drive of Mr. Salinas

Regarding the news report "Energy, Drive Mark Mexican Candidate's Career" (Oct. 6) by Larry Rohter:

Carlos Salinas de Gortari's nickname, Atom Ant, is said by Mr. Rohter

to reflect "not only the traditional Mexican irreverence toward authority, but also . . . the energy, drive and persistence that are the main components of his public image."

The first part of this sentence makes no sense. The sobriquet comes from a cartoon show. The main character is an ant whose superpowers enable him to perform magnificent deeds quickly and efficiently. I cannot see how it illustrates Mexicans' disrespect for authority. If anything, it shows humorous recognition for Mr. Salinas's achievements.

ISABEL DE LUIS DE MACEDO.
Geneva.

Noise in the Neighborhood

Regarding the report "Neighbors Upset With U.S. Envoy to Pretoria" (Oct. 28):

I have known Janice Farquharson, to whom the complaints of noise at the U.S. ambassador's home were attributed, for more than 30 years. She has a highly developed sense of criticism and I can testify to her powers of sarcasm and irony. But she cannot be accused of racism. If she complains of noisy weekend parties, she is entitled to.

If the embassy spokeswoman is correct that the complaint stems from construction noise, one may ask why work is being carried out over weekends. Senator J. William Fulbright piloted a successful bill through Congress some years ago to prohibit such construction by diplomatic representatives in residential areas in Washington. The essence of diplomatic relations is reciprocity.

J.B. SHEARAR.
Geneva.

Related in a rather simple way. It is a question of degree. Up to a certain point, a six-octave range of feeling is a creative asset. Beyond that point, it is a catastrophe. For example, the high ("manic") phase of manic-depressive illness — the euphoria, the rush of energy, the racing thoughts — can initially be very creative. When I was practicing psychiatry, several of my manic patients refused treatment because they thrived on the creative rush and inexhaustible energy of the early phase of the manic attack.

Soon however, they thrived no more. Creativity turned into craziness. At some point the engine revved up a little too much, the activity became too frenetic, and the thoughts flew so fast that they no longer connected. That is when the patient turned up at the hospital, brought in by a cop or a frantic relative.

In the individual patient, it is not hard to see thin is the line that separates creativity from gross disorganization. From society's point of view, this leads to a dilemma. There is a cost to curing madness. Were we to conquer manic-depressive illness the way we have conquered, say, polio and smallpox, we might find our cultures diminished. The twinning of madness and genius is such that eradicating the one may have unintended but predictable effects on the other.

A most extraordinary example of this twinning occurred in a genius with a different mental ailment. Dostoyevski was an epileptic. He described the pre-epileptic aura, the moments of suspension just before the onset of the seizure, as a flash of inner light and felicity, a sensation of indescribable bliss and serenity. In "The Possessed," Kirilov, an epileptic, says: "There are seconds — they come five or six at a time — when you suddenly feel the presence of the eternal harmony perfectly attained." Says Prince Myshkin (in "The Idiot") of the moment before his seizure: "I would give my whole life for this instant."

To be sure, Dostoyevski's pre-epileptic ecstasy is as rare as his genius. Nor will most manic-depressives qualify for the faculty of the Iowa Writers' Workshop. But Dr. Andreasen's demonstration that illness may sometimes be allied with genius is a comfort of sorts. Anything that makes suffering a bit less pointless must count as good news.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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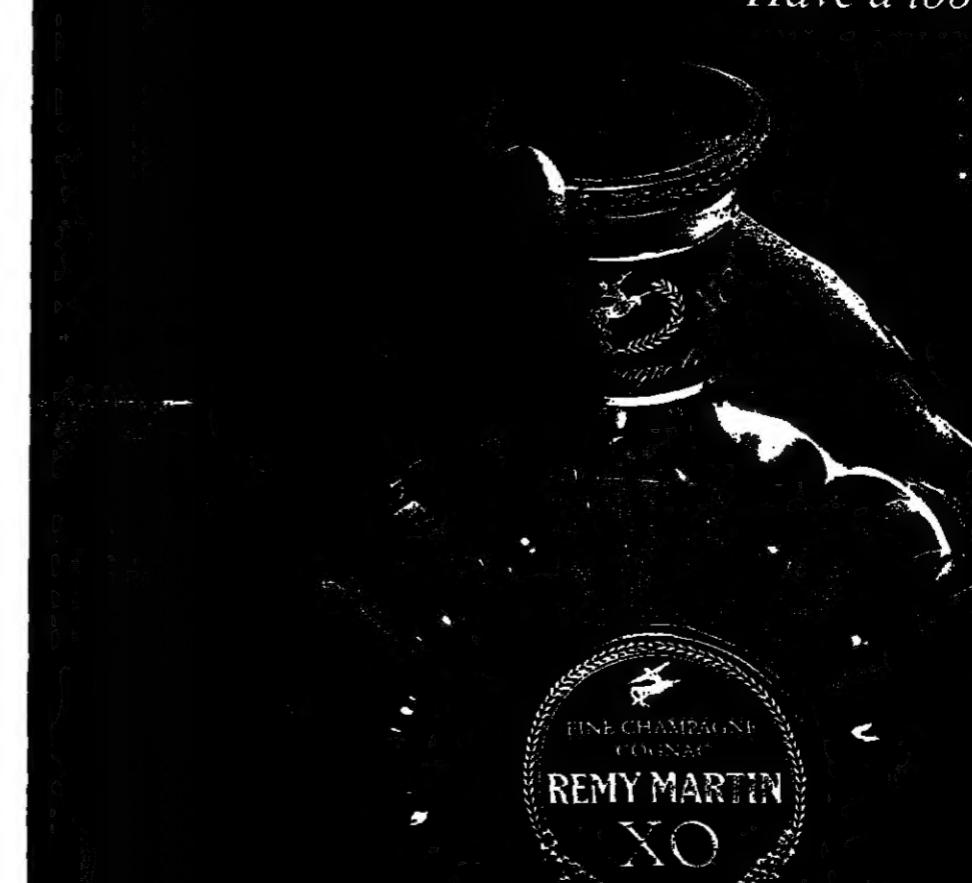
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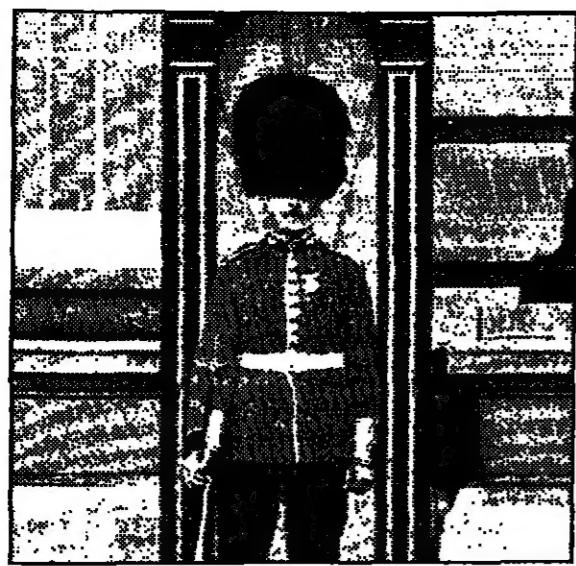
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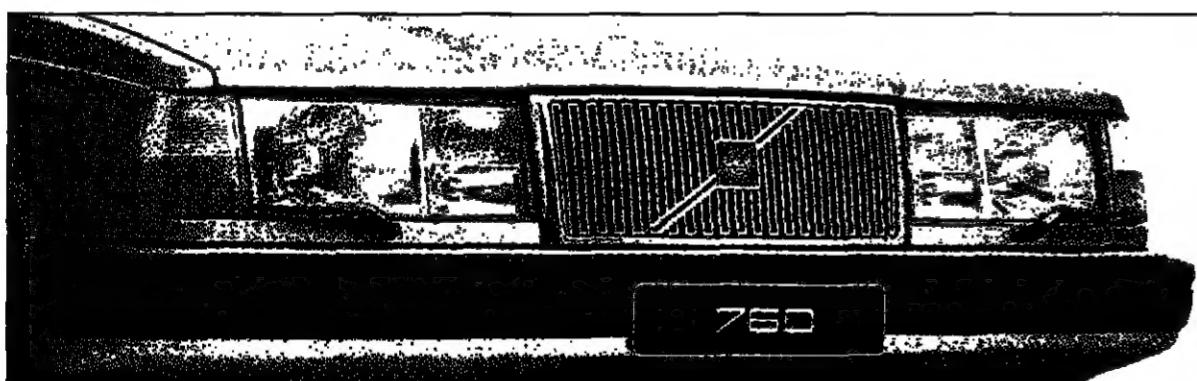


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Mobutu's Way: A Regime Based on Musical Chairs

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — During a debate this year on Zaire's economic sickness, a number of professors from the University of Kinshasa made unflattering references to the leadership qualities of Mobutu Sese Seko, their president.

They spoke of misguided economic policy and corruption. Mr. Mobutu sat in on some of the debate, and afterward he asked that the professors be brought to him.

As the undisputed, all-powerful leader of black Africa's second-largest country, Mr. Mobutu had a number of options in disposing of the prickly academics.

He could have had them hanged, as his government once hanged four former cabinet ministers who discussed the possibility of a coup.

But Mr. Mobutu chose the carrot, not the stick. He gave all the professors a healthy raise—junior faculty salaries jumped to \$480 a month from \$72; senior faculty salaries to \$1,280 a month from \$360. The teachers returned to the university, and there have been no more troublesome debates.

Of all the leaders of the 45 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, no one cuts the figure of Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngenda Wa Za Banga. He is fabulously rich. His fortune is estimated at \$3 billion and includes 11 palaces in Zaire and assorted fancy houses in several European countries.

He is fabulously egotistical. His late mother has been transformed into a cult figure akin to the Virgin Mary, while he is called "the Messiah."

Yet, as his encounter with the professors demonstrates, Mr. Mobutu is no fool.

For the past 22 years, he has single-handedly manipulated the competing interests of 200 fractious tribal groups and 35 million people. On a continent cursed with coups and crawling with rebel armies, Mr. Mobutu presides over a nation in which there is thought to be no serious threat to his power. More than any leader in Africa, he has perfected the art of using power and money to keep the lid on.

"You can't even posit the unity of Zaire without Mobutu," said one Western diplomat. "He essentially created a nation out of a territory carved out of the forest by the Belgians. It is so immense that it shouldn't even exist as a country."

"Mobutu does not make any enemies who can threaten him," said another diplomat, explaining how Mr. Mobutu has survived. "This is not a regime based on repression. It

is based on palaver and compromise and buying off potential problems."

Conventional wisdom in Kinshasa says that, apart from Mr. Mobutu and his family, only 80 people in the country count. At any one time, 20 of them are ministers, 20 are exiles, 20 are in jail and 20 are ambassadors. Every three months, the music stops and Mr. Mobutu forces everyone to change chairs.

While oversimplified, the conventional wisdom does point to the

Only 80 Zairians count. At any one time, 20 are ministers, 20 exiles, 20 in jail and 20 ambassadors. Then Mr. Mobutu forces everyone to change chairs.

essence of Mr. Mobutu's ruling style. From 1965 to 1975, only 41 of 212 senior government officials held high office for five years or more. In that period, 29 leaders went directly from ministerial positions to jail.

"Cumulatively, these devices constitute a powerful mechanism of informal intimidation and suggest why systematic opposition has never arisen within the top organs of the state," writes Crawford Young, an authority on Zaire and professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin.

Perhaps the best witness to Mr. Mobutu's management wizardry is the current Zairian ambassador to Washington.

In the early 1970s, Ngiza Karl I Bond served as Zaire's foreign minister and then as political director of the country's ruling party. But in 1977, he fell out of favor, was ac-

cused of high treason and sentenced to death.

Mr. Ngiza later told a U.S. congressional subcommittee that Mr. Mobutu personally threatened to shoot him. But instead he was tortured. Mr. Ngiza said torture techniques to which he was subjected included the application of electrical shocks to his testicles.

A year later, Mr. Ngiza was freed, and in 1979 Mr. Mobutu made him prime minister. Two years after that, he fled to exile in Belgium and wrote perhaps the most scathing indictment of Zairian corruption ever printed. He came to Washington and told the House subcommittee on Africa that Mr. Mobutu bled hundreds of millions of dollars out of government coffers and injected the money into a Swiss bank account.

Some time after that, Mr. Mobutu invited Mr. Ngiza home. And last year, to the astonishment of the State Department, Mr. Mobutu made him ambassador to the United States.

Last week, Mr. Mobutu did it again. Bearing gifts, he turned on his enemies. Three opposition politicians whom he had ordered jailed in 1983 for seeking to establish an opposition political party were appointed as members of the ruling party's central committee.

Mr. Mobutu, 57, grew up poor. His father was a cook for a colonial magistrate. His mother worked as a hotel maid. At the age of 19, he was booted out of missionary school for disciplinary problems and was conscripted into the colonial army.

He rose quickly to the rank of sergeant-major, relying on his good French and knack for making important friends. At 25, he became a journalist in Léopoldville, as Kinshasa was then called, where he made contacts with European patrons and a circle of ambitious men who were to become the elite of Zaire. He traveled to Belgium, where his biographers have noted he made contacts with operatives in the Central Intelligence Agency.

At Zaire's independence from Belgium in 1960, Mr. Mobutu was well positioned to become commander of the army. During the five years of anarchy and bloodshed after independence, Mr. Mobutu appointed people loyal to him to key positions in the military. Possessing a passion for power that was unmatched among his peers, he emerged in 1965 as undisputed leader of the Second Republic.

While many leaders on the continent have backed away from the conspicuous consumption that marked the early years of independent Africa, Mr. Mobutu has not.

He routinely charters a French Concorde for his world travels. According to diplomatic sources, a government aircraft is dispatched regularly from the president's huge private farm in his ancestral home

of Gbadolite to pick up plants in South Africa and livestock in South America. He entertains on a river boat that he seized from a government agency. He is, diplomats say, an unusually gracious, attentive and generous host.

"Mobutu simply does not believe that the millions of dollars wasted on the Concorde is money that could be put to good use in his country," said one diplomat.

Mr. Mobutu does spread money around. According to Mr. Young, the Zaire scholar, spreading money around is a key to Mr. Mobutu's survival.

In his book "The Rise and Decline of the Zairian State," Mr. Young writes: "To sustain the system, large patrimonial investments have been necessary to ensure the continuing loyalty of the presidential fraternity of close collaborators who staff the key agencies of the state and, above all, the security forces. To some extent the faithful have been permitted or even encouraged, to remunerate themselves by participating in similar schemes to intercept public mon-

ey. In the early 1970s, Mr. Mobutu turned over most foreign-owned businesses to Zairians, many of whom were friends of the president. Many of these businesses collapsed, and the country suffers from a chronic lack of small entrepreneurs capable of supplying goods and services in Zaire's vast interior.

To keep tabs on his unique system of government, Mr. Mobutu uses several competing intelligence networks. Diplomatic sources say he receives intelligence reports every six hours. They also say that Mr. Mobutu, after 22 years of shuffling and co-opting his subordinates, is still at the top of his game.

"He runs a bloody big country extremely tightly," said a European diplomat, whose opinion echoes that of many foreign observers in Zaire. "He is an awesome man, with aura and presence. I think the country is more stable and united now than at any time in the past 22 years."



Mobutu Sese Seko

Tunisian Pledges Political Changes

Reuters

TUNIS — Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche pledged far-reaching political changes on Tuesday, promising to create a multiparty state.

Mr. Baccouche, a long-time ally of the new president, Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, was named prime minister early Saturday after Mr. Ben Ali deposed President Habib Bourguiba, who he said was senile.

"We are determined to make pluralism a reality," Mr. Baccouche said at his first news conference. But he dampened expectations that general elections would be held.

Flanked by numerous ministers, Mr. Baccouche repeated promises made by Mr. Ben Ali after he took power that laws against opposition parties would be reviewed and greater press freedom allowed.

Appearing to rule out swift elections, the prime minister stressed that the primary task of the new government was to build a national consensus in which political debate could take place.

"All those who conform to this will be allowed to set up political parties," he said. He added that the present parliament, which has a mandate until 1991, could decide to hold legislative elections.

Mr. Baccouche confirmed that Mr. Ben Ali would be a presidential candidate if there was an election.

"He will submit himself when the time comes," Mr. Baccouche said.

The prime minister gave few clues as to how much political opposition would be permitted by Mr. Ben Ali's administration. But he hinted that it could include at least some Moslem fundamentalists.

He noted that some fundamentalist groups had welcomed Mr. Bourguiba's removal from power.



A supporter with a portrait of Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, the new Tunisian president, at a rally at the presidential palace.

In October, two men convicted of hotel bombings in tourist resorts were hanged.

Mr. Baccouche confirmed that the president-for-life clause in the Tunisian Constitution, under which Mr. Bourguiba had clung to office, would soon be eliminated.

Charles Holland, Tenor, Dies at 77

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charles Holland, 77, an American tenor who pursued his career primarily in Europe and was rediscovered by the American avant-garde late in life, died Saturday at his home in Amsterdam.

Mr. Holland, who was born in

Norfolk, Virginia, had a promising career in the United States but felt that his opportunities were limited there because of racial prejudice.

In the United States he sang with Benny Carter's and Fletcher Henderson's jazz bands in the 1930s, appeared in musical theater and had a radio program on the NBC

network. He then shifted his emphasis to classical singing, and appeared in Virgil Thomson's "Four Saints in Three Acts" and Marc Blitzstein's "Airborne."

In 1949 he moved to Europe, where his career prospered. He sang on French radio and television, made his debut at the Paris Opéra in Mozart's "Zauberflöte" in 1954 and became the first black singer at the Opéra-Comique the following year. He sang Verdi's "Otello" in London and appeared throughout Europe in operatic roles and lieder recitals.

■ Other deaths:

John F. English, 61, a longtime national and New York state Democratic Party leader who was identified with the Kennedy family, Saturday of cancer in Rockville Centre, New York. Mr. English was a top advisor to John F. Kennedy and his brothers, Robert and Edward.

John Logan, 64, a poet who founded the Chicago-based poetry magazine *Choice* in the early 1960s and was poetry editor of *The Nation* magazine, Friday in California.

Paul K. Cook, 62, of Alexandria, Virginia, one of the leading U.S. specialists on the Soviet Union, Sunday, apparently of a heart attack. He worked at the State Department and the Library of Congress, charting and predicting the rise and fall of members of the Soviet hierarchy.

Niger Leader Dies After a Long Illness

The Associated Press

PARIS — President Seyni Kountché of Niger died Tuesday in a Paris hospital, French sources said. He was 55.

Earlier in the day, the army chief of staff had announced he was taking control of the government.

General Kountché had been flown to Paris a half-dozen times in the past 10 months for medical reasons, although there has been no official explanation of the nature of his illness. The French news agency, Agence France-Presse, citing a variety of sources, said he had been suffering from a brain tumor.

Niger radio reported earlier Tuesday that the army chief of staff, Colonel Ali Seibou, had taken control of the government because of the "very worrisome health" problems of the head of state.

The broadcast, monitored in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, said the nation's Supreme Military Council had made the decision, which would be in effect "until further notice."

General Kountché came to power in a 1974 military coup.

In June, voters approved a referendum on a national charter outlining national goals and objectives. The charter was four years in the making and was to serve as the model of a new constitution that was to take the place of the one suspended in 1974 when General Kountché took power.

No timetable is set for a return to civilian rule.

Niger, more than twice the size of France, its former colonial ruler, has a population of six million.

Western diplomats in the capital, Niamey, said the president became aware of the president's health problems in January when he had to be helped from the set during an appearance on national television.

Born in July 1931 in Fandom into a family of traditional leaders of the Gabda tribe, General Kountché received military training in Mali and Senegal before joining the French Army to fight in Indochina.

Returning to his homeland in 1961, a year after independence, he continued his military career.

In 1973, he was named army chief of staff, and a year later led the coup.

He then established the ruling 10-member Supreme Military Council, which he headed.

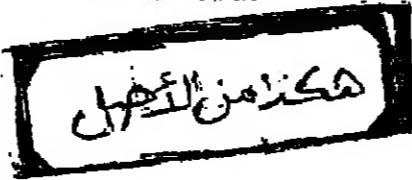
2 Bombs Rock Singapore District

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Two bombs exploded early Tuesday in Singapore's financial district, damaging commercial buildings but causing no casualties, the police said.

Later, a bomb threat was received in a 12-story building housing the Israeli and Canadian diplomatic missions, but a search turned up no bomb.

A police spokesman said that no arrests had been made and that no one had taken responsibility for the bombings. The spokesman said a bomb shattered glass in the American International Assurance Building about midnight. A few hours later, a second bomb went off outside the Shell Tower, which houses commercial offices.



ISTANBUL

Built on two continents — Europe and Asia — and separated by the Bosphorus, Istanbul is a city undergoing rapid change as the business, financial and industrial hub of the country. A look at some of the latest developments and the historical and cultural background of the metropolis.

ISTANBUL in the 1980s is a city in the midst of rapid and ambitious changes. If all goes according to plan, round about the end of the century the city will be not just a bustling Turkish industrial metropolis of 8 million people, but a business and financial center for the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

To those who know Istanbul only as the former Byzantium and the city of the Ottoman Sultans, its bid to become a major international business center may come as a surprise. In fact the city has been one of the world's key trading outposts ever since Constantine the Great made it his capital in 324 AD. Since the 1950s, it has also been the center of Turkey's

rapidly growing industry. "Istanbul is the home of about 40 percent of Turkish industry," says Mr. Nurullah Bezin, president of the city's Chamber of Industry. "Virtually every sector of modern industry is represented here: textiles, the motor industry, the metal industry, electronics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals."

His colleagues at the city's Chamber of Commerce estimate that the city is also responsible for about 60 percent of Turkish imports, expected to be around \$12 billion this year, and about 50 percent of the country's \$8.9 billion annual exports.

Importance as a trade center has brought with it a role as a financial one. Since 1980 the number of foreign banks in Turkey has jumped from 4 to 23. All of the new arrivals

have their headquarters in Istanbul.

"Virtually all Turkish banks, other than a few state banks, have their headquarters in Istanbul rather than Ankara, the country's political and administrative capital. As a result, Istanbul has emerged as the natural home of Turkey's growing capital markets. In December 1985, the Istanbul Stock Market was reopened after being reorganized to cope with the needs of the country in the 1980s. It still has only 45 quoted shares on its prime list — but the volume of activity is growing rapidly.

In addition to this, Istanbul remains the home of Turkey's national press, and the country's cultural capital with its principal museums, libraries, art galleries, and concert orchestras. The changes in Istanbul are intimately linked with the ambitious economic restructuring plans of the Turkish prime minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, who has ruled the country since 1983. Mr. Ozal is the moving force behind all the financial and business changes now under way.

Ozal's expected reelection to a second term in the coming general elections on November 29 could mean that Turkey's international trading role will expand even faster between now and 1992 than it has in the last few years.

The people of Turkey's largest city had to wait until 1984 before their city's infrastructure began to improve radically. The turning point was the election in March that year of Mr. Bedrettin Dalan, till then a more or less un-

known businessman, as the city's mayor.

The Dalan years have been a unique period of renewal in Istanbul's history this century. Not everyone likes the mayor, but public opinion polls give him a stratospheric 90 percent approval rate.

Mr. Dalan has tackled the chronic infrastructural problems which defeated all his predecessors — and there is every sign that he will have transformed the city by 1990. His achievements range from the creation of the city's first ever sewage treatment and dis-

Leander's Tower with the silhouette of Istanbul behind.

posal schemes, to the ending of its agonizing water shortage, to the building of new roads and bridges, and a light rail transit system.

By the early part of the next decade Istanbul will be a city with three bridges across the Bosphorus, linking Asia and Europe, as well as a tube tunnel for trains. It will also have nearly a dozen five-star hotels instead of the present three, and about half a dozen conference centers.

At the moment, the growing international conference industry has to rely on the facilities of the Hilton and Sheraton Hotels. Does this mean that it will become an international business center as the Ozal government hopes? Probably, but not certainly. Foreign businessmen in the city still think that its services have some way to go before it can play a much larger international role.

Communications have to be improved. An adequate new school for the foreign community is needed. And bureaucracy will have to be eased still further — car ownership, for example, is still a headache for many foreigners.

Mayor Heads Drive To Reshape City

THREE and a half years as mayor of Turkey's largest city have catapulted Mr. Bedrettin Dalan, 42, to national prominence enjoyed by none of his predecessors. Tucks outside Istanbul hope that he will eventually be drawn into national politics.

The people of Istanbul hope that Mr. Dalan will stay put and keep up the good work. So far he shows no signs of wanting to move. He turned down the chance to be a candidate in the coming general elections in Turkey and is certain to run for reelection when municipal elections are held, probably next year.

Mr. Dalan looks to two constituencies. One is the Istanbul private sector, whose views he frequently reflects. He has spoken out against the Fundamentalist wing of the ruling Motherland Party, and wants to turn Istanbul into a modern



Mr. Bedrettin Dalan, Mayor of Istanbul.

metropolis which has dominated his life.

Jak Kamhi, one of Istanbul's top industrialists, compares Mr. Dalan's work with the great nineteenth century redesigner of Paris, Haussmann. There is no doubt that Mr. Dalan will leave Istanbul looking very different from when he took office in 1984.

The Golden Horn and the Bosphorus have been opened up as parkland. In a few years, water and sewage purification will have made the Golden Horn — a notorious waterway in recent years belying its name — once more as blue as the mayor's own eyes.

To push through the changes, Mr. Dalan has had to have endless energy and a very thick skin. He has gone through with demolition work when he deemed it necessary, knowing full well that years of court cases against him would follow afterwards. He has stood under a plane spraying insecticide to demonstrate that it was not dangerous. He is to be seen, with his entourage, at every major function in the city. His personal magic seems to disarm even the most disgruntled Istanbulites.

"You have to make allowances. This man has changed the city and made real differences to the lives of everyone who lives in it," says an observer from an opposition party.

The switch to realistic

Istanbul, Center of Banking and Finance

At the end of this year, for the first time ever, Turkey's banks will have to produce independently audited balance sheets. This will not trouble the minority of banks which have been extremely audited for the last half decade or more. But for others, as one foreign banker observes, "some of the news may be quite disturbing."

Istanbul is the home to Turkey's banking community, a community which is growing almost daily both as new foreign banks come into the country — there have been 17 new arrivals in the last eight years — and as new Turkish banks are set up.

Until 1980, Turkish banking was a cozy business. Interest rates were well below inflation. Banks relied on fees and commissions to make their profits, and their real trading situation in most cases could only be guessed at because balance sheets were largely cosmetic.

The switch to realistic

interest rates in 1980 gave the banks a jolt, one which many of the larger ones still have not adjusted to.

Meanwhile, smaller banks, foreign and local, have found a profitable niche in the market handling trade finance, and recently, merchant bank and specialist services such as leasing.

These include the Turk Ekonomi Bankasi (T.E.B.), which has the proud distinction of being the only Turkish bank without a non-performing loan in its portfolio: the Uluslarlar Endustri ve Ticaret Bankasi (Interbank), the Iktisat Bankasi (Esbank), and others.

They are being joined by a stream of would-be hopefuls. During the autumn of 1987, no fewer than six new banks were set up in Turkey. This is in line with Treasury policy of keeping the market open to new entrants.

However, some observers have serious doubts about this policy. For a start, the trade finance mar-

ket has now started to slow down.

The general view among the more established foreign banks is that 1987 will turn out to have been a relatively dull year for business. This means that the new entrants may find the going tougher than they expect.

Most of the new entrants have their eyes on new business, including investment banking. The most ambitious of them is the former general manager of the Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi, Mr. Husnu Ozyegin, who believes that he can build his Yabirimbank, set up in September with a capital of \$8.8 million, into a Turkish equivalent of Lazard's.

Bad loans apart, the major banks in Istanbul have another headache these days — how to live in an environment of deposit rate competition where some banks are offering up to 60 percent on one-year money.

Deposit rate competition has long been advocated by monetarist radicals in Turkey who see it as a way to

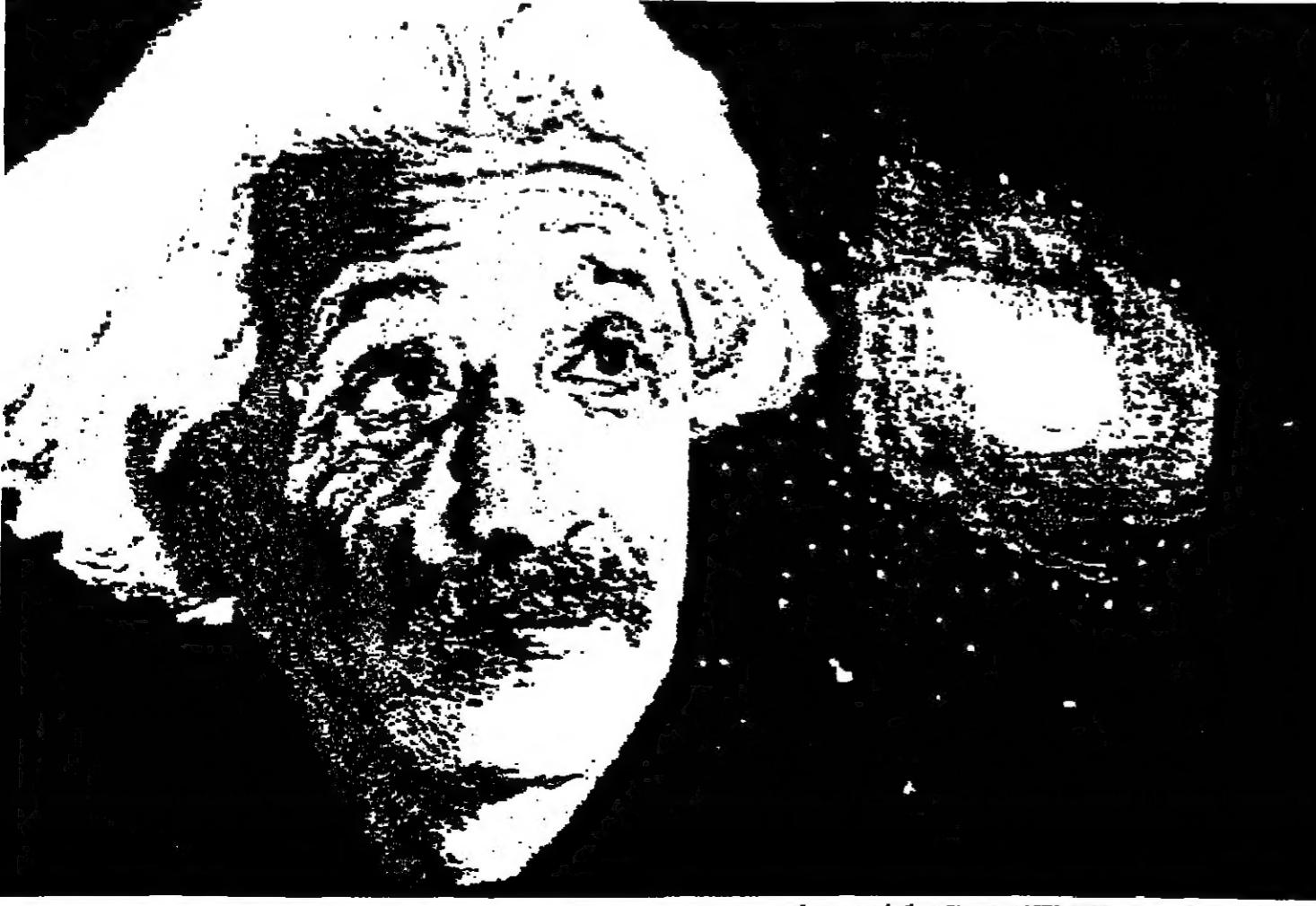
bring down interest rates and create stability in the markets.

The fear among conservative bankers is that stability can be achieved only after a period of cut-throat competition, spiraling rates and some crashes, and the Central Bank has so far only introduced it for deposits of one year and more. It fixes other deposit rates, though it allows competition on lending rates.

With several industrial groups and more than one bank known to be finding it hard to stay in business, the feeling is widespread that the coming year could be a bumpy ride for the weaker operators in the market. For the more professional ones, however, profits should be as healthy as ever. An Ozal election victory is expected to release a wave of new business activity.

This Advertising Section was written by Thomas Faulkner.

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Cosmos and Albert Einstein (1879-1955). Image by Said Bernstein.

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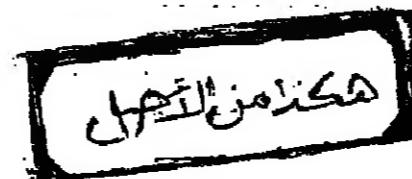


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ARTS / LEISURE

A Definitive 'View From the Bridge'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It is hard to believe that there ever has been a better production of Arthur Miller's "A View From the Bridge" than the one that now comes from the National to the Aldwych Theatre. While his native Broadway, the American theater he helped to shape and dignify after the war, and of which he is unquestionably the greatest living graduate, has turned its commercial back on Miller and is deservingly dying of its own intellectual carelessness, London has always kept him in production — five major premieres and revivals of his work at the National

and the Royal Shakespeare alone during the last five years. Now comes the definitive staging by Alan Ayckbourn of a 30-year-old play that has not in the past been without its problems.

Under the huge and dominant skyline of the Brooklyn Bridge, we

are introduced to an immigrant domestic tragedy framed within the guidelines of classical Greek drama. Eddie Carbone, played by Michael Gambon, in what has to be the performance of the year, is the self-destructive yet ever-bullish longshoreman unknowingly in love with his own niece. When that love

is first revealed and then threatened by the arrival of a Sicilian "submarine" who has to be kept in hiding while he attempts an illegal living on the docks, Eddie betrays him to the authorities and brings down on himself the full devastation of a moral code he has never totally accepted or even understood.

Miller's play, which started out as one-act drama and remains among his tightest scripts, is about the clashes between morality and law, between romance and incest, between a code of honor and a way of life, but in the end it is always and only about Eddie. "I mourn him," as his lawyer and the play's narrator says, "with a certain alarm because he allowed himself to be wholly known." And that is the final test of Gambon's mythic and epic performance. Across two hours we do indeed get wholly to know Eddie in a way that we have seldom wholly known. Willy Loman or John Proctor, the other two tragic heroes of Miller's best work.

A paunchy, powerful obsessive who lets you smell the sweat of his ships, as good a man as he had to be but finally brought down by a self-destructive passion that is animal in its savagery, Eddie goes out like a maimed lion, leaving only the wreckage of a family and a waterfront community. He could live with everything from the depression to the immigration authorities but not with his own incestuous desires.

And for the rest of Ayckbourn's British cast, brought up far from the shadows of Brooklyn Bridge and unacquainted with the code of immigrant conduct or the conscience of a nation in transition, one that Miller alone has always best expressed, this is no less of an

achievement. Elizabeth Bell as Eddie's downtrodden wife, Suzan Sylvester as their unlucky niece, Adrián Rawlins as the Sicilian stud, Michael Simkins as his avenging brother and James Hayes as the rueful narrator all give performances which are the distinction and the highlight of this London winter.

□

To the Mermaid from Stratford's Swan comes Jeremy Irons in a rare and roistering revival of "The Rover" by Aphra Behn, who was Britain's first notable female dramatist.

What we have here is a Restoration romp from 1677 concerning a group of cavaliers who, exiled to a Spanish colony during Cromwell's Parliament, start a series of romantic liaisons with three sisters determined to make the most of Camival.

The play leaves a lot to be desired, and is inclined to fall apart somewhat too rapidly after the interval. By heavily doctoring its text and adding sizable chunks from its original source (Thomas Killigrew's "The Wanderer"), John Barlow has come up with a kind of Pilgrim's Progress through foreign romantic disasters, one which allows Irons to define himself as a comical Douglas Fairbanks, admiringly with a voice that veers from Michael Crawford to Ralph Richardson in moments of crisis, rather than the poetic dreamer we have come to expect of him.

□

There are still one or two laughs in "The Importance of Being Earnest," at the Whitehall, though admittedly not many by the time

Hinge and Bracket have finished with it. A double drag act from radio and the concert circuit, Dame Hilda and Doctor Evadne differ from the redoubtable Wizard of Oz, Dame Edna Everage, in that they lack her jugular savagery and manic jokiness, while declining even in the program notes to acknowledge their masculine identities as Patrick Ryfle and George Logan.

Trading in a giddy kind of tweezers, they seem like certain ventriloquists to have mysteriously found their true home on radio where something in their voices manages to conjure up a whole lost empire of cascading gentility. On stage they are inclined to freeze into their vast tea-cosy costumes, and in turning to Oscar Wilde for a few gags they have come badly unpinned.

The idea that Dame Hilda might make a strong Lady Bracknell is not in itself impossible. But having got that far, Hinge and Bracket and their director Lou Stein have decided that the play (given a straightforward revival by another company at the Royal Lyceum only last month) could not be left to speak for itself.

Accordingly we get frequent aside by Dame Hilda, welcoming us to her living room for the tea-time performance and then frequently commenting on the inadequacy of Dr. Evadne in her portrayal of Miss Prism. Worse than that, we also get a creaking subplot of their own devising whereby the friends supposed to be playing Cecily and Gwendolen have been delayed by (guess what) a missing handbag at Victoria Station, whereby requiring the two stars to play those roles as well while minor players are drafted from their audience and garden.



Chris Deacon
Hinge and Bracket in a scene from the drag "Importance of Being Earnest."

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Filming the Story of Hanna, a Hungarian Heroine

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — The story of Hanna Senesh, a Hungarian heroine of the World War II struggle against fascism on the eve of the arrival of Soviet troops, is being spread. Shooting for a movie about her has been completed in Hungary and the crew has moved to Israel for additional filming. Her diary and two accounts of her martyrdom — "A Great Wind Cometh" by Yoel Falgi and "The Summer That Blew" by Anthony Masters — have been published.

As the Nazis seized control of

Hungary and began deporting Jews to death camps, a British unit stationed in Palestine was preparing to attempt to rescue captured pilots by parachuting into occupied countries of Eastern Europe. Senesh volunteered and after rigorous training was parachuted to the Hungarian border. Crossing it with two accomplices, equipped with a radio, she was captured and taken to Budapest on espionage charges.

A security officer interrogated her under torture. She did not divulge her purpose, but her real name was discovered and her mother, who had remained in Hungary, was brought to share her cell in hopes that this would lead to a confession. She went on trial, but with the Red Army nearing Budapest the judges deserted. Though she had not been convicted, the prosecutor ordered her executed and she died before a firing squad.

This is the subject of "Hanna's War," which is being filmed in English by the Cannon company. Menahem Golan, the chairman of Cannon, is directing. After shooting on Lake Balaton in summer, the crew shot scenes in Budapest studios and streets. This month they are in Israel for the story's happenings there and its epilogue.

Golan, known chiefly for his producing endeavors, studied under Michael Saint-Denis at the Old Vic of London and subsequently staged plays for the Habimah theater in Tel Aviv, including adaptations of such American classics as "Tobacco Road" and "A Streetcar



Maruschka Detmers as Hanna Senesh.

Named Desire." "The Magician of Lublin," "The Delta Force" and "Over the Top" are among his ventures in cinematic direction.

After a long search for an actress for Hanna, he picked the Franco-Dutch starlet Maruschka Detmers. Detmers made her debut in Jean-Luc Godard's "Prenom: Carmen"

and has been seen in a remake of "Devil in the Flesh."

Her histrionic schooling has been scant, but she is deeply dedicated to her current assignment.

She prepared her emotional scenes, some outbreaks of high hysteria, others of required icy control, in solitary contemplation in her dressing room. The fruit of these efforts was apparent recently when she appeared in a sequence in which she stands trial and is permitted to make a statement. As she outlines the principles that have guided her, she succeeds in conveying the nobility and beauty that suffering confers.

Ellen Burstyn, the recipient of Oscar and Tony, plays Hanna's bewildered mother, mystified by her daughter's fiery spirit of revolt. Donald Pleasence has been entrusted with the part of the interrogator. "I have acted some decent people during my long career, but in film I am frequently called upon to be repulsive, to be an insane scientist intent on blowing up the planet, or the weird inhabitant of a haunted house, or a specter or a spook suspected of having murdered his whole family. Yet the role I relish most is that of John Tarleton, the successful underwear merchant of Bernard Shaw's 'Misalliance.'

David Warner is similarly assigned to be a "heavy" again; this time he is the relentless prosecutor who sends Hanna to her death. Anthony Andrews is the squadron leader training troops in Palestine and Denholm Elliott, an ever-satisfying British actor, plays the head of the Jewish Advisory Board who is negotiating with Adolf Eichmann, then stationed in Hungary, seeking to obtain Hanna's pardon.

Golan intends to give the film its premiere at the 1988 Cannes festival.

War Dominates Book Prizes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Memories of two wars dominated this year's National Book Awards, as honors were bestowed Monday night upon a novel of a Vietnam veteran's haunted dreams and a chronicle of the development of the atomic bomb.

The prize for the best fiction went to Larry Heinemann for his second novel, "Paco's Story" (Farrar Straus & Giroux), which traces one soldier's experiences as the sole survivor of a massacre during the Vietnam War. The winner of the nonfiction award was Richard Rhodes for "The Making of the Atomic Bomb," published by Simon & Schuster. The selection of Heinemann's novel — described as "agonizing" and "down to the wire" by the chairwoman of the fiction jury was unexpected given the competition, which included Philip Roth's latest novel, "The Counterlife," and Toni Morrison's current best seller, "Beloved."

The \$10,000 awards were presented in New York.

DOONESBURY

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Cinema Buy
China Form 1
Price Halt or Hu

U.S.
Currency Revo

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Gen. Elec.	2498	4452	4376	-76	-1.7%
AT&T	2427	4276	4274	-26	-0.6%
Alex. C.	1703	1792	1784	+12	+0.7%
Globe	1652	1676	1652	+12	+0.7%
Duker	1472	4024	4024	-24	-0.6%
Eka	1427	4074	4072	-24	-0.6%
Unilever	1359	3454	3454	-24	-0.6%
duPont	1359	3454	3454	-24	-0.6%
Unilever	1215	3154	3154	-24	-0.6%
British	1052	3744	3744	-24	-0.6%
Limited	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
Alcoa	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%

Market Sales					
NYSE	Open	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	184,710,000				
Amex 4 p.m. volume	118,278,000				
OTC 4 p.m. volume	139,502,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	24,365,000				
NYSE volume down	136,741,000				
Amex volume down	7,421,000				
OTC volume up	n.a.				
OTC volume down	7,421,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	Vol.
Composite	126.24	126.21	126.21	+2.29	+1.8%
Industrials	126.24	126.21	126.21	+2.29	+1.8%
Trans.	126.24	126.21	126.21	+2.29	+1.8%
Utilities	126.24	126.21	126.21	+2.29	+1.8%
Finance	126.24	126.21	126.21	+2.29	+1.8%
Trans.	126.24	126.21	126.21	+2.29	+1.8%

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Close	Prev.	Adv.	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
195	202	12	517	221	51
197	202	12	517	219	51
198	202	12	517	219	51
199	202	12	517	219	51
200	202	12	517	219	51

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Prev.	Adv.	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
YAGF	200	202	12	517	219
Comps	200	202	12	517	219
Finance	200	202	12	517	219
Insurance	200	202	12	517	219
Banks	200	202	12	517	219
Trans.	200	202	12	517	219

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
BAT	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
Conchs	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
NY Times	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
ECB	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
Dow	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
Wards	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
GECA	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
Hanjin	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
ENSCO	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%
Corn-Cn	1047	724	724	+24	+3.4%

NYSE Diary

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	Shrs	Buy	Sales	Shrs
Nov. 9	222,116	422,107	4,046	4,041	4,041
Nov. 6	267,445	423,214	4,046	4,041	4,041
Nov. 5	265,443	423,211	4,046	4,041	4,041
Nov. 4	279,459	424,649	4,046	4,041	4,041
Nov. 3	402,127	424,649	4,046	4,041	4,041

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

MARKETS: New York Rallies, Then Falters

(Continued from Page 1)

change 100-share index rose 8.3 points to close at 1,573.5.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange was higher, with about 184.3 million shares traded, compared with 160.7 million on Monday. Broader market indexes also declined. The NYSE Composite Index was off 2.29 to 134.06. The price of an average share on the exchange declined 51 cents.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Robert Hatcher, a Barclays Bank PLC vice president in corporate foreign exchange, said foreign exchange traders believed that Mr. Reagan's remark was made solely to pacify the stock market.

"Most of the people in the market feel that the only reason Reagan made those comments is that the stock market has been losing ground," Mr. Hatcher said.

"The dollar had a huge rally after that" comment by Mr. Reagan, said Philip Roth, first vice president and market analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co.

"All of the markets had to react to it," Mr. Roth said. "But the impact of that is now over, and the market has returned to its drifting and uncertain period."

Despite the brief rebound, other analysts remained convinced that new lows would be tested.

"It looks like we're in for another shakeout," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache

Securities Inc. "The foreign markets led the way, the dollar hit a new low—it's a continuing saga." The market is in a very defensive posture.

She said there was fear in the market that it might test the lows of Oct. 19, the day the Dow industrial average plunged 508 points.

Adding to the woes on Wall Street was a decision Tuesday by hundreds of NYSE clerks to strike. Market officials said the exchange, which has been struggling since its 508-point dive, would not be disrupted.

The union, which is seeking more favorable pension terms, represents about 1,400 clerks, secretaries and other support personnel at the exchange, at its subsidiary, the New York Futures Exchange, and at Securities Industry Automation Corp.

The most actively traded NYSE stocks were components of the Dow average. General Electric topped the active list with a loss of 3% to 43%.

Some of the biggest individual losses in the market were in takeover stocks. Southland Corp. was the catalyst for the selling in that group, traders said. Its stock, halted Tuesday on the NYSE for an imbalance of trades and never reopened, fell 164 to 51 in over-the-counter trading, according to Jefferies & Co., which often makes markets in NYSE issues.

Southland said its underwriters would not proceed now with the pricing and sale of \$1.5 billion of debt, which was to be used to finance an acquisition of Southland by the company's founding family.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P.E.	Sz.	Stk	High	Low	Quot.	Chgs.
A												
AAI	26	21	19	175	16	16	100	100	26	21	19	-1
ACG	16	12	11	175	16	16	100	100	16	12	11	-1
AM Int'l												

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1987

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General Cinema Buys More Cadbury

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — General Cinema Corp. has increased its stake in Cadbury Schweppes PLC to about 18.5 percent, Cadbury Schweppes confirmed on Tuesday.

General Cinema had purchased an 8.3 percent stake in Cadbury Schweppes in January.

General Cinema purchased 57 million Cadbury shares on Tuesday for £25.4 million (\$225 million), or 220 pence each. Cadbury shares rose 25 pence to close at 217 pence, trading ex-dividend, on the London Stock Exchange.

Philips, China Form Venture

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Philips NV, the electronics group, said Tuesday that it had signed an agreement with China on technology transfer and the setting up of manufacturing joint ventures.

Philips said a contract for the production of color television tubes and for future production of video-cassette recorders and bipolar integrated circuits was signed with China's National Huaudong Electronic Tube Factory and Novel, a Hong Kong based investment and trading company.

China National has a 45 percent stake, Philips 30 percent and Novel 25 percent in the venture, Philips said.

The television tube factory will require total investment of about \$180 million, of which \$100 million

will be provided by Philips in the form of equipment and expertise. Production is to start in 1990.

The company will help China in developing banking systems and business communication switches, Philips said. "China is a small market at the moment but with enormous growth potential," a spokesman said.

Philips said it would also try to get approval from the Coordination Committee for Multilateral Export Controls to bring technology on large-scale integrated circuits into China. Export to China of the circuit is now banned by COCOM, a Paris-based organization, through which Western countries try to prevent sales of military-related technology to Communist countries.

target of a takeover bid. Analysts speculated then that General Cinema had bought the shares in a "warehousing" operation with the eventual goal of selling them to a third party that would make an overall offer.

At the time, General Cinema had acquired its 8.3 percent stake in Cadbury for about \$136.5 million in open-market purchases on the London Stock Exchange.

The company said it had bought the shares for investment purposes only. It added that it was filing for U.S. regulatory permission to buy 15 to 25 percent of Cadbury stock.

But it said it had no intention of making an offer for all of Cadbury's stock for at least one year, barring any "change in circumstances affecting our investment."

In 1979, General Cinema became a friendly investor in Columbia Pictures Industries and made a substantial profit when the company was sold to Coca-Cola Co.

Analysts speculated that General Cinema's management may believe that Cadbury's control for half of the market for mixers, beverages used in mixed drinks, ultimately will be attractive to another buyer.

General Cinema, a leading theater chain owner, is the largest independent soft-drink bottler in the United States. Its interests also include Carter Hawley State, which it acquired last December for \$177.9 million.

Cadbury Schweppes makes soft drinks and candy. (AP, Reuters)

Low Prices Halt or Hurt 5 Firms' Share Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Five big concerns in Europe and Asia said Tuesday that the collapse of stock prices had delayed or damaged their efforts to raise capital in the markets.

Several U.S. companies had already announced in recent days the abandonment of their stock issues as a result of the turmoil in world markets since Oct. 19.

The newly affected companies are Norsk Hydro A/S, the Norwegian state-controlled energy, fertilizer and metals concern, which said it was delaying indefinitely a rights issue of 3 billion kroner (\$473 million); Montedison SpA, the Italian chemicals concern, which put off a 1 trillion lire (\$820 million) rights issue, and Brown Boveri AG, the engineering group, which said it would probably postpone a 400 million Swiss franc (\$293 million) issue that was to help finance a merger with ASE A/B.

Others affected were Yves Saint Laurent, the fashion and cosmetics concern, which put off a 600 million French franc (\$106 million) share offer that had been set for Dec. 4; and four Hong Kong-based companies controlled by the property magnate Li Ka-shing. Broken said that their rights issues of 10 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$128 million) had drawn a lukewarm

response from investors and that Mr. Li's group would have to take up much of the issue.

Norsk Hydro's rights issue had been authorized by shareholders and Norway's parliament only last week. The company had intended to use proceeds to finance investments in the oil and gas sector, to build a magnesium plant in Canada and for its fertilizer operations.

In announcing the postponement, Norsk Hydro's board cited the "recent sharp drop in prices on stock exchanges."

Tim Youngman, an analyst of Nordic markets with EBS Savory Mills in London, said: "This is certainly a symptom of what is happening to anyone trying to raise equity in Europe."

The analyst said that for some companies, the weak market would force them either to postpone investments for which funds were being sought or to turn to capital to the syndicated lending market.

Brown Boveri and ASE A said their merger, scheduled for Jan. 4, would go ahead, and the Swiss concern said it was considering a loan from the merged company or from banks to finance its part.

In Milan, Montedison said shareholders had voted to delay its rights issue, which was approved by the board in September.

Shareholders approved a proposal by

Gruppo Ferruzzi, Montedison's main shareholder, to postpone the operation. Montedison did not say when the issue would take place.

In Paris, Yves Saint Laurent said its board had decided Monday to delay the flotation of shares until financial markets had recovered.

In Hong Kong, underwriters said small investors had shunned four rights issues for the Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. group, as share prices have plunged 30 percent below subscription levels. Subscriptions closed Tuesday.

Brokers said underwriters or their sub-underwriters could lose up to 1.4 billion Hong Kong dollars. The new shares are worth 7.2 billion as of Tuesday's close.

Citicorp International Ltd., Wardley Corporate Finance Ltd., Sun Hung Kai International Ltd., CEF Capital Ltd. and Paribas Asia (1986) Ltd. have withdrawn the issue. Officials of the firms said they had fully placed the new shares with sub-underwriters.

Li Ka-shing, chairman of Cheung Kong, and companies in the group would subscribe for and underwrite a total of more than 50 percent of the issues. The other Li companies involved in the merger had already placed their shares with sub-underwriters.

The sources said stiff competition

AUTOMAKERS: Dollar's Fall Gives U.S. Big 3 Reason for Optimism

(Continued from first finance page)
dollar price of their cars to fully reflect the currency changes.

"Their margins are now squeezed," giving them less ability to absorb further increases in the value of the yen, Mr. Eads said.

Toyota Motor Corp., for instance, has raised its prices an average of 25 percent in the past two years, while the yen has risen by about 86 percent since early 1985. Executives of Toyota, Honda Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co. said they had no immediate plans to raise prices further.

But Christopher Cedergren, an analyst with TD Powers & Associates, in Westlake Village, California, predicted: "You'll see price increases in January for the

cars we quite similar," said David McCammon, vice president for finance at Ford Motor Co. Now, such Ford models sell for \$1,000 to \$1,500 less than a comparably equipped Japanese car, he said, "and I think it is starting to have some bite."

If so, that was not readily apparent from the October sales figures. Sales of Japanese cars continued to

increase, while the domestic industry's fell by 16.5 percent.

Because of the continuing trade deficit with Japan, U.S. auto executives do not think that the value of the yen against the dollar will decline, and some expect it to climb even more. That prospect undoubtedly explains why Japanese companies are expanding their manufacturing presence in the United States.

The lower dollar is not totally good news for American automakers, though. For instance, it promises to increase the costs of the Sprint and Spectrum cars that GM imports from its affiliates in Japan and of the French engines that Chrysler will be using in its new Eagle Premier midsize model.

But the companies try to protect themselves in such transactions by taking futures positions of as long as a year in the currencies involved.

"After that, we do what we have to do," said Mr. Miller of Chrysler. Mr. Myers of TRW thinks there is little doubt that over time the weakened dollar will lead to more production in U.S. factories.

"We've got a trend here that's been under way for some time," he said. "It portends well for manufacturing in North America," said Jerry

K. Myers, an executive vice president of the Cleveland-based company.

In the past, U.S. suppliers had complained that the tight links between Japanese auto companies and their suppliers at home made it very difficult for American compa-

nies to win orders.

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Japan's Car Makers Decry U.S. Quota

Reuters

TOKYO — American and Japanese automobile makers may be on a collision course over Japan's export quota to the United States.

While some U.S. makers want the current annual quota of 2.3 million cars reduced, Japanese makers believe the whole quota system is outdated and irrelevant. Japanese industry executives and economists said.

Donald E. Petersen, chairman of Ford Motor Co., said last month that the ceiling should be cut by 600,000 cars, but exports in the current fiscal year ending in March will already fall well below the existing quota, Japanese sources said.

Mr. Petersen had predicted that U.S. car demand would fall below 10 million in 1988 because of a shrinking of consumer spending after Wall Street's collapse.

Under government pressure, Japanese companies stuck to the theoretically voluntary quota, but now they see little need to formally lower the ceiling, or indeed to have a ceiling at all.

"People just cannot imagine how the U.S.-Japan car relationship would be without the export ceiling," said Shigeki Yana, senior economist at the research department of Industrial Bank of Japan.

Now, however, "even without the official cap Japanese car exports may fall," Mr. Yana said. Toyota Motor Corp., for example, has revised downward its planned export volume to 1.74 million in

1987, against its peak of 1.96 million in 1985.

Hiroshi Ono, manager of Nissan Motor Co.'s business research department, said, "There are opinions in the U.S. that deepening protectionism may hurt consumers, as it leads to less competition and more scope for price rises."

Japanese analysts said the other issue behind the opposition is that U.S. car makers never used the quota for its original purpose of giving them a window of opportunity to develop their own efficient small-car production facilities. Instead, they have exploited it as a crutch for long-term protection against imports, the analysts said.

They said the quota agreement was meant to give U.S. automakers time to develop small car production, as they had lagged in trying to cope with the major shift of consumer demand to such cars.

But during the initial years of the quota a high profit market for full and intermediate cars was revitalized.

The economists said U.S. car makers thus decided to avoid the high development costs of small car production by establishing business ties with makers in Japan instead, importing from overseas and setting up joint ventures with overseas firms.

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September, 1987

J.P. Morgan

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YOUR NEW BASE FOR MIDDLE AND FAR EASTERN MARK

Market Fears

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of
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Via The Associated Press

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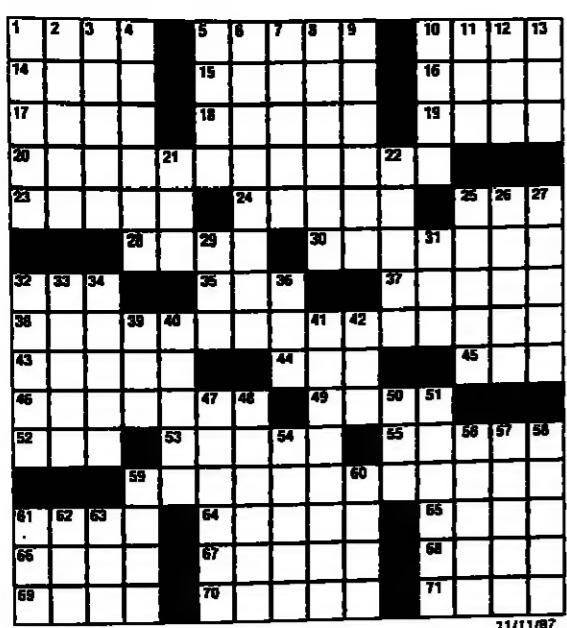
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PEANUTS



BOOKS

A WALK WITH A WHITE BUSHMAN

By Laurens van der Post. 326 pages. \$18.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

To say that this is an unusual book in both form and content is to commit flagrant understatement. But unusual in what way? Sir Laurens van der Post, the South African-born writer, naturalist, filmmaker, explorer, soldier, poet—in short, a Renaissance man—has led what is in many ways an orthodox if adventurous life. It has been full of establishment connections of a military, political and literary sort. He was an aide to the late Lord Mountbatten in Indonesia after World War II; he is an admirer and friend of Margaret Thatcher. He knew T.S. Eliot as "Tom" and argued literary questions with Virginia Woolf.

What then makes this book odd? In part it is the form—a rambling dialogue, leaping from one topical crag to another with the randomness of a mountain goat, with his friend and fellow "Eurafrican" Jean-Marc Pottiez. Pottiez had been full of establishment bushman impertinence.

Beyond that, the oddity lies in van der Post's distinctive outlook on the world—or politics, literature, history, strategy, human motivation. All of it is suffused by the influence and terminology of Carl Gustav Jung. No sensitivity touched by Jung's encompassing system of thought is ever quite the same afterward; or at any rate never again speaks quite the same language.

A Walk With a White Bushman"—van der Post is by Pottiez's designation the white bushman, that is, a white man with the bushman's intuitive sensitivity—overflows with fascinating reminiscences about Jung and many others, statesmen, soldiers and poets. But what van der Post has to say about practically everything—some of it astute, some of it beautiful, all of it oracular in tone—is said from the Jungian perspective and is perhaps unintelligible without some understanding of the Jungian system.

This becomes apparent in van der Post's often provocative comments on everything from what sent the Germans off on Hitler's mad crusade ("taken over by collective forces ancient mythological forces") to the peculiar defensiveness of the Afrikaners ("the an-

tagonism of white against black . . . was due to the Calvinistic heresy of taking symbolism literally and not seeing therefore that 'the black' they feared was a darkness in their own soul").

All of which is to say that the many arresting reminiscences, insights and observations in this book are often essentially poetic. For readers predisposed to "that willing suspension of disbelief that constitutes poetic faith," accordingly, this will be a rewarding book. For others unfamiliar with the Jungian view it is apt to seem, at times, a mystery if not a muddle. But that is the fate of all adventurous books, and this one, like its author, is nothing if not that.

Edwin M. Yoder Jr. is a columnist with The Washington Post Writers Group.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

	Week	Title	Author	Pub.	Price
1		KALEIDOSCOPE, by Danielle Steel		1	\$12.95
2		PRESUMED INNOCENT, by Scott Turow		2	\$12.95
3		LEAVING HOME, by Garrison Keillor		3	\$12.95
4		HEAVEN AND HELL, by John Jakes		4	\$12.95
5		PAWS, by Tom Clancy		5	\$12.95
6		LOVED, by Toni Morrison		6	\$12.95
7		SARUM, by Edward Rutherfurd		7	\$12.95
8		BLUEBEARD, by Kurt Vonnegut		8	\$12.95
9		A SOUTHERN FAMILY, by Gail Godwin		9	\$12.95
10		THE BONFIRE OF THE VANITIES, by Tom Wolfe		10	\$12.95
11		HOT FLASHES, by Barbara Raskin		11	\$12.95
12		MISERY, by Stephen King		12	\$12.95
13		RUBBER LEGS AND WHITE TAIL-HAIRS, by Patrick F. McManus		13	\$12.95
14		FREEDOM, by William Safire		14	\$12.95

NONFICTION

1	VEIL, by Rob Woodward	1	4
2	THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1990, by Ray Barile	2	18
3	SPYCATCHER, by Peter Wright with Paul Greenberg	3	15
4	TIME FLIES, by Bill Cosby	4	15
5	MAN OF THE HOUSE: The Life and Political Memoir of Speaker Tip O'Neill, by William Novak	5	9
6	THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN MIND, by Allan Bloom	6	7
7	FAMILY: The Tie That Bind...and Gag, by Ervin Roebuck	7	3
8	THRIVING ON CHAOS, by Tom Peters	8	8
9	THE MAKING OF "THE AFRICAN QUEEN," by Katherine Hepburn	9	8
10	STRAIGHT ON TILL MORNING, by Mary Louise Wilson	10	9
11	THE DISCOVERY OF THE TITANIC, by Robert D. Ballard with Rick Archbold	11	2
12	THE RENEWAL FACTOR, by Robert H. Waterman Jr.	12	23
13	CULTURAL LITERACY, by E.D. Hirsch	13	3
14	LOVE, MEDICINE & MIRACLES, by Bernie S. Siegel	14	31
15	IT'S ALL IN THE PLAYING, by Shirley MacLaine	15	9

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS					
1	THE 8-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE, by Robert E. Kowalski	1	18		
2	SUPER MARITAL SEX, by Paul Pimmel	2	18		
3	HOW TO GET THE BEST OUT OF YOUR VOICE, by Margaret Kent	3	14		
4	WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGATE DICTIONARY (Merriam-Webster)	4	2113		
5	THE TERRIBLE TRUTH ABOUT LAWYERS, by Mark H. McCormack	5	4		

BLONDIE



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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Solution to Previous Puzzle

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NEON	EARS	
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11/11/87

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MANY of the tournaments that are organized by local, national and international organizations have very long histories.

Some have links to the days of auction bridge and whist. But of the unofficial tournaments, the oldest anywhere is surely in Juan-les-Pins, on the French Riviera. Players from all over Europe converge on the Côte d'Azur, and then have trouble deciding whether to concentrate at the card tables or relax on the beach.

This year's Juan-les-Pins Festival, at the end of May, was the 38th. On the very first deal, which is often a source of error because concentration is

not fully established, a Polish star misjudged the play. The expert, Tomasz Przybyla, a former European champion, had to play four hearts after East had opened, rather frivolously, with one spade. The full bidding is not on record, but may have gone as shown.

South won the opening lead with the ace, entered dummy with a diamond lead and played the heart ten. His contract was now unmakable, and after going down he immediately apologized to his French partner.

He could, he pointed out, have made his game by leading a low trump at the third trick.

This would have collected the king, and he would have led to the remaining diamond winner.

A crossruff would then provide 10 tricks, for South would emerge with seven trump tricks and three sidesuit winners.

NORTH
♦ V13 32
♦ Q8 65
♦ Q4 34
♦ Q7 5

EAST (D)
♦ K8 74
♦ V9 43
♦ Q5 2
♦ K10 103

SOUTH
♦ A8 5
♦ Q4 4
♦ J5 4
♦ S8 42

West and South were vulnerable.

North led the spade two.

TENNIS

By Alan Truscott

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Stocks

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Stocks

SPORTS

NFL: A Baffling First HalfBy Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the National Football League enters the second half of a bizarre season, fewer and fewer things make sense. The San Diego Chargers have the best record in the American Conference; the Raiders are in the midst of the franchise's longest losing streak (five) in 23 years; the Chicago Bears can't stop anybody in the first three quarters and for the first time in six seasons there doesn't appear to be a Super Bowl favorite.

There may even be a resumption of negotiations between the players union and the owners' management council. The union filed an anti-trust suit last month against the league, ending a 24-day strike without a new collective bargaining agreement.

But Commissioner Pete Rozelle has urged the two sides to resume negotiations, and next week's pension board meeting could give rise to new talks.

The management council and union both will have representatives in Key Biscayne, Florida, for the retirement board meetings next week, at which time Jack Donelan, the owners' chief negotiator, and union chief Gene Upshaw could approach each other about resuming negotiations. "Jack's ready to go back to the table, I do know that," John Jones, a spokesman for the council, said Monday.

Donelan and Upshaw could not be reached for comment, but Rozelle has said both sides might find a better atmosphere for negotiating if they can do it in relative peace, while on-field duels receive most of the media scrutiny.

In most of the NFL cities, interest remains high because 22 of the 26 teams are solidly in contention for playoff berths.

And a 23rd team — the defending champion New York Giants (2-6) — is capable of winning its remaining games and making it a wild-card entry.

The Giants entered the season as the favorite to win a second straight league championship, but eight weeks of play — three of them with replacement teams — have seemingly left the league without a favorite. In the recent past, the Red-

skins (1982), Raiders (1983), 49ers (1984), Bears (1985) and Giants (1986) had established themselves as the team to beat by the midpoint of the season.

Which then, with seven games left in the regular season, is the best

... And for the first time in six seasons there doesn't appear to be a Super Bowl favorite.

team? When the strike ended, it seemed to be the Bears, and a dramatic victory over Tampa Bay the first week back from the walkout supported that theory. But since then, the Bears have had to come from behind in the closing minutes to beat Kansas City (1-7) and Green Bay (3-4), and now look as vulnerable as anyone with linebacker Otis Wilson and defensive linemen Dan Hampton out for several weeks with knee injuries.

"We've probably used up our allotment of miracles," said Coach

Mike Ditka after Kevin Butler's 52-yard field goal beat Green Bay.

Some around the league wonder if Chicago has merely been playing to the level of the opposition. We'll find out for sure beginning Monday night, when the Bears visit Denver, and in the coming weeks, when their foes will include the 49ers, Vikings, Seahawks and Raiders, with only one of those games at home (Seattle, Dec. 20). Although there has been talk about how bad the Bears have become, Chicago has the only undefeated group of union players at 5-0, and is 3-3 in the regular season since 1985.

Is San Francisco now the team to beat? Perhaps, but the 49ers did lose their season opener, at Pittsburgh, and only a last-minute tactical blunder by Cincinnati Coach Sam Wyche prevented an 0-2 start.

An officiating gaffe on Sunday might have helped the 49ers beat

Houston? Not likely after being beaten by Green Bay and beaten by Buffalo, San Diego? The Chargers would be in first place of the AFC West, with or without a 3-0 record by their replacements. But San Diego faces a tough schedule, meeting probable playoff teams in six of the remaining seven weeks. Washington? The Redskins are only 3-2 in games with union players and have lost to Atlanta, the worst team in the league.

Counting only games with union players, Washington would be a game behind Philadelphia in the National Conference East. Similarly, the Vikings (4-1 with regulars) would trail Chicago by only a game in the NFC Central. With all games counting, however, the Eagles, Saints and Vikings look like the strongest wild-card contenders, although the Cowboys, Cardinals, Giants and Buccaneers are alive.

New Orleans, which visits NFC West-leading San Francisco this weekend, might be looking at something better than a wild-card spot.

Only two AFC teams (the Bengals and Chiefs) are virtually eliminated, leaving too many playoff possibilities to consider. One has only to look at the conference's Eastern division — all five of whose teams are 4-4 on the year.

Jack Donelan
Headed back to the table?

VANTAGE POINT / Scott Ostler**Kids Know How Tough It Is for Today's Heroes***Los Angeles Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — Sports arguments, I've noted, have changed since I was a kid.

Back then, we argued about who was a better hitter, Ted Williams or Mickey Mantle. Now it seems kids are more issue-oriented, more into personalities.

Take these two I heard going at it the other day on a street corner: They were busing each other's chops about their respective sport heroes — Irving Fryar, the football player, and Mitch (Blood) Green, the former heavyweight contender.

"Hear the latest about the fabulous Fryar?" asked the little kid, smirking the air pomposly.

"What? More fumbles?"

"C'mon, check out this clipping. New England Patriot wide receiver Irving Fryar said he might have been shot at while pursuing a mugger in Boston." These three guys jumped him coming out of a jewelry store, stole his stuff, and he chased 'em and got it back."

"Kid stuff," scoffed the big kid. "He didn't even get arrested. He probably made the whole story up."

"That's the point, potato brain. This guy makes up better stories than Walter Mitty or Joe Biden."

"I'd be real sorry, squirt. Seen the latest on my man Mitch Green?"

"Don't tell me — he's the guy who won't let me eat," Fryar said.

"Hey, listen up. The other day Mitch drives his '79 Lincoln — a

classy car, not that you'd know it from a gas station in Queens, if ever, then threatens the pump-jockey, who takes a fast hike. Mitch assumes control of the station. He starts filling up other cars and collecting the money."

"Does he clean windshields?"

"Don't be a cuke. He's grabbing a \$100 bill from a cabby when the cops arrive. The cabby sees the cops, tries to take back his bill and Green punches the cabby in the face. He's up for robbery and grand larceny."

"What's the first fight he ever won?"

"C'mon, Mitch took Tyson 10 rounds in '86 and he only lost because the promoter sborched him. He said he woulds won, but, and I quote, 'I couldn't get motivated because of the money thing.' I used the same line on my old man when he refused to double my allowance, then asked me why I didn't cut the lawn."

"The gas station cop is impressive, I admit. Greatness, however, is measured on longevity and versatility. What about Fryar's alleged shooting on NFL games? What about the drug rumors?"

"Never proven. Same with the assault, vandalism and trespassing rap back in college. This guy can't do anything wrong right. He's a shadow of his own self."

"Let's not forget the knife caper. Fryar slices a tendon in his finger, claims it's a kitchen accident. But we find out he had a parking-lot beef with a pregnant woman who turns up to be his wife."

"Interesting, but not big league stuff. Maybe you saw where my guy was busted for allegedly refusing to pay a toll on an expressway. Disorderly conduct and driving while intoxicated. Next, he's driving around Harlem, watching a TV on his dashboard. The cops stop him. They find pills and angel dust in the car. Top that."

"OK, Fryar gets injured in a game, leaves the stadium at half-time, goes for a cruise, and he's talking on his car phone when he runs into a tree. Total his Benz. Gets himself a concussion."

"I've done worse on my skateboard. Look, I thought you'd be reasonable, but I can see I have to go to the well for A stuff. When man Mitch gets busted on the TV and angel dust charge, the cops check and find out his driver's license has been suspended 34 times."

"You're making that up. After 40 suspensions, they put you in a dungeon or something."

"This was in New York, twerp, where they believe in giving a guy a second chance."

"Wow — 54! I don't think Babe Ruth ever got 54. I can't wait till I'm old enough to have a driver's license suspended."

Observing the discussion, I felt so much better about this young generation. They haven't lost the old sports-debating spirit. They have their heroes. They have their goals. I gave the two fads a buck to go buy some baseball cards. They thanked me politely and left.

I hope they bring back my car.

On Armistice Day, a Battle Shapes Up in Belgrade*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Wednesday is Armistice Day, and let's hope it stays that way on the Belgrade sporting front.

Yugoslavia's splendid Marakana Stadium will be a theatre of volatile passions aroused by winter-take-all soccer. Center-stage will be the year's most intriguing international match: Yugoslavians' deficiency of touch and technique vs. English strength and solidity.

In evidence have been portents of unwanted violence. This on-the-edge match arrives just as Slavic supporters have unleashed a noxious brand of hooliganism laced with tear gas.

Emotions will be heightened by Yugoslavia or England, but not both, can qualify for the 1988 European Championship.

First and foremost, it is up to the players to demonstrate control. Yugoslavs, the clever artists, would be foolish indeed if they carry out threats of coarse retribution after their 2-0 defeat in London last year.

Belgrade will ring to the sound of those baying for the physical courage often lacking in Slavic play. Far from obeying such impulses, the really brave on Wednesday will use skill to outwit the opposition; the real forte will be self-control.

"It will be white-hot, a sizzler," purrs England's manager, Bobby Robson. He had previously predicted a tense, cat-and-mouse struggle, so he's expected. Imagine the moods of players sent out over the parapet.

Waiting in Belgrade, at an army barracks commanded by his troops, is a calmer, but still uncertain Yugoslav manager. "I have the players to beat England," Ivica Osim has said. "I have the tactics to beat England. But I cannot be sure I have the time to get the act together."

For once the boot is on the other foot. English clubs released their stars a week before the contest, while Osim had to sweat over players performing for Italian, Spanish, Austrian and French clubs last weekend.

Two APC teams (the Bengals and Chiefs) are virtually eliminated, leaving too many playoff possibilities to consider. One has only to look at the conference's Eastern division — all five of whose teams are 4-4 on the year.

Do you hear Robson chuckling? Hell no — he gets far too close this close to action. Besides, his own words may ring in his ears. A year ago he declared, "My gut feeling is that if we had longer to prepare, results would be 20 percent better." Gut-check time.

He's seen Yugoslavia until his eyeballs popped, seen marvelous technique even in defenders. He knows in his heart that only Glenn Hoddle and John Barnes have comparable smoothness.

The culture is inbred in the Yugoslav, even from furthest defender back. On the present team is Marko Elsner, son of the Austrian team manager, who will be sweeping up and taking care of Gary Lineker, who these days is dropped by Barcelona but has scored four times in England's last two internationals.

Robson is experienced enough (58 internationals; 31 victories, 14 draws, 13 defeats; 106 goals for, 34 against) to mask some

shame in England's 8-0 thrashing of the cinelless Turks.

He might pick neither. Everett Peter Reid is a warrior to take a game by the scruff of the neck. He does it with the abrasive edge Yugoslavs dislike, but with just enough wit, and just enough legality, to stay friendly with referees.

To dominate, he has to win the ball, so I would start Reid and when his energy flags bring on Hoddle. But would, by then, Yugoslavia's sting be drawn? Would Terry Butcher and Bryan Robson, two of England's stalwarts, still be on the field?

Butcher is under police protection for violence in a Glasgow club game, and Bryan Robson, the captain, also went berserk recently. Yet both are selected, making a sham of the FA cleanup policy. They will be soundly beaten.

Others are temperamental suspect in midfield. Dragan Stojkovic, Milan Jankovic and Blaz Sasic are capable of bemusing England. Yet Jankovic was sent off for swearing during Real Madrid's astonishing 4-0 home defeat at Atletico Madrid on Saturday.

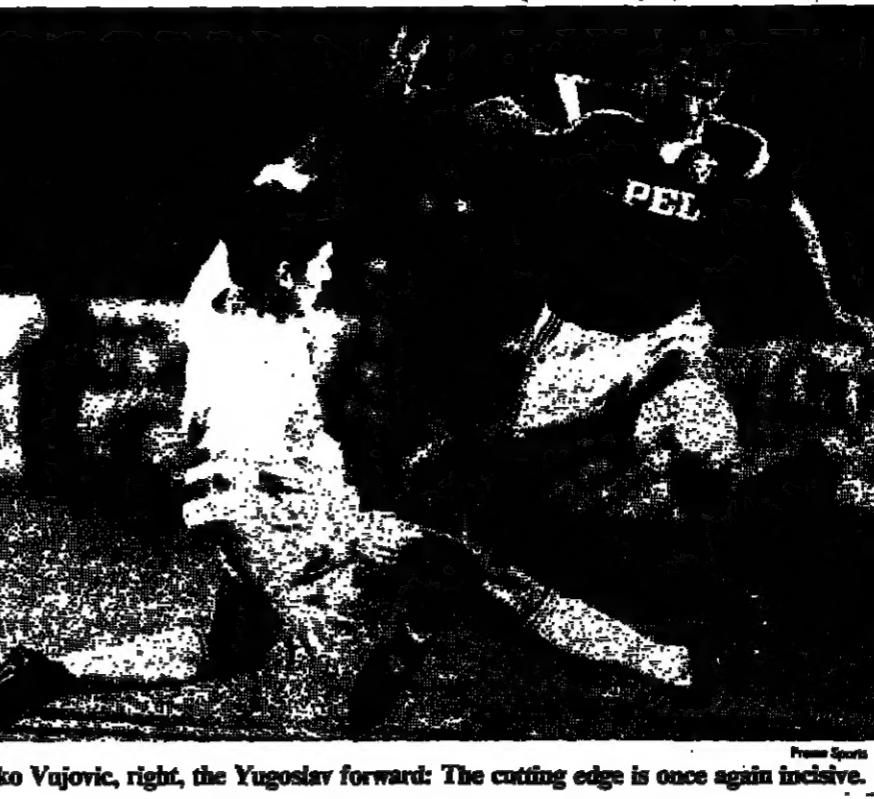
And Stejko Stojkovic, 22, from Red Star Belgrade, admits he loses his rhythm and temper when opponents needle him. England will.

Osim remembers fluidity itself in his own time (they called him Stroks). Osim in 1985 was backed down by Norman Hunter so severely that the rangy Yugoslav lost six months of his prime.

Osim also bitterly criticized England last year, when substitute Semir Tuce was carried off with a bruised shin after 33 seconds.

Yugoslavia talked revenge. More sensibly Osim has since observed: "English and German players just run cold when faced with pure technical skill. Why should we insist on power-play and Rambo look-alikes when we have superb technique?"

If that's the last word, if battle cries turn musical, Strauss and his men won't waltz it, but they'll win. Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.



Zlatko Vujovic, right, the Yugoslav forward: The cutting edge is once again incisive.

SCOREBOARD**Basketball****NBA Standings****WALES CONFERENCE****CAMPBELL CONFERENCE****NORTH DIVISION****SOUTHERN DIVISION****MONDAYS RESULTS****BASKETBALL****TENNIS****Pro Leaders****WOMEN****MALE****TRANSITION****BASEBALL****American League****Two-Year Contract****Two-Year Option****PHILADELPHIA****DETROIT**

POSTCARD**The Not-So-Dolce Vita**By Mary Davis Suro
New York Times Service

ROME—American expatriates who have succumbed to the charms of Rome realize that their passion for the city is subject to ups and downs. Sometimes it flares; sometimes it flickers. Right now it is burning low.

"Those Americans who experienced *dolce vita*," said William Pepper, an American writer who has lived in Italy for more than 20 years, "are beginning to realize that life's not so *dolce* here anymore."

The dollar has lost more than 40 percent of its value since 1985. The cost of everything—from fruits and vegetables to housing and dining out—is escalating. Gone are the days when a four-course meal with a bottle of wine was cheaper for Americans than eating at home; a good trattoria meal for two now costs \$60 to \$70. With veal and beef prices rising to \$7 and \$8 a pound in many neighborhoods, even cooking at home has become a costly affair.

The inflation rate has hovered between 5 and 5.5 percent this year. But many longtime residents of the city look upon such data with skepticism. "I don't believe if when they say inflation is so low," said Michael Knox, an actor who moved here in 1964. "Prices have risen astronomically in the past few years. I've lived in many European countries. Italy used to be the cheapest. Now it's the most expensive."

Mary-Ann Ray, an architect, is here on a one-year fellowship at the American Academy in Rome. She said she spends about \$575 a month on supplies and little else. Although she brought savings of her own, she said: "I will absolutely go through all of my money. Because of the cost of my supplies I can never eat out, and I'm not able to travel much."

There are nearly 83,000 American citizens living in Italy and registered with the U.S. Embassy.

"Many of the large multinational companies are not sending as many American families here because of the high cost of living," said Douglas Denby, president of the American Club of Rome, a business association.

Five years ago Americans made up 60 percent of the American Club, and Italians 40 percent. This year they are half and half. "We

hope we can at least maintain the 50 percent," Denby said, "because after all, it is an American club."

While American business people here have felt the impact of the dollar's nosedive, they are the ones best able to make the financial adjustments necessary to maintain a certain style of living. But for the artists, students and scholars who flocked to Rome because the city offered inspiration at a relatively low cost, there is no such thing as a cost of living allowance.

Rents can range from \$1,000 a month for a fifth-floor walk-up in an old building in the historic center of the city, to \$4,000 a month for a three-bedroom apartment in one more fashionable building nearby. One American commented the fact that his gas bill was \$385 a month last winter for a small five-room apartment.

And with gasoline at \$4 a gallon, a round-trip airfare ticket to Venice at \$200, and a room at an average pension costing about \$50 a night, there may not be much room on the budget for weekend getaways.

The trustees of the American Academy in Rome, a center for study and research in the fine arts and humanities, anticipated the financial difficulties faced by fellow students last spring.

"We knew already last year that the situation was not going to get better here," said the academy's director, James Melshert. "When we offered fellowships for this year we made it clear to recipients that it was going to cost them something. They were forewarned."

STILL, Rome will continue to draw those whose professional pursuits suit from the chaotic splendor of the city, even if the views now cost a good bit more.

"It's definitely worth it," said Kathy Muehlemann, a painter who is living here for a year. "All you have to do is walk out your door and you're surrounded by the beauty."

"I don't think Rome will lose its appeal to artistic types any more than New York City has, which is also outrageously expensive," Pepper said. "I think folks are just going to hang on here and do what they have to do to get by. Most people have been doing this for a long time, anyway."

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For more than 30 years, Claude Nougaro—who calls himself a "black Greek, somewhere between Plato and Louis Armstrong"—has been a troubadour of swing, adapting the chanson to his "blues à la French."

He made the French language, which André Gide once called "a piano without pedals," swing to his lyrics on melodies like Dave Brubeck's "Blue Rondo à la Turk," Thelonius Monk's "Round Midnight" and his own "Blues Blanc, Blues." He belted them like scriptures.

He has, however, decided to "change my blood type." He sold his house in Montmartre, fired his impresario, moved to another record company and made an album titled "Nougaroy" (guess where), which might more accurately be called "Nougarock," with studio funk sharks like Nile Rodgers ("the Mozart of the synthesizer," says Nougaro), Marcus Miller and Mark Egan.

Bad months have said that Nougaro has more alcohol than blood in his veins; for years he was spotted out of joint all over town at all hours. And French jazz purists suspect that he is only yearning for greater commercial success. But he does give the impression of genuine renewal. He has been drinking tea lately, he looks remarkably young for 58 years, his eyes are clear, he expresses himself with the enthusiasm of someone in a ferocious battle with doubt, and he moves his short frame with the looseness of an in-shape boxer itching for his next match.

Last month, working a farewell gig with the jazz rhythm section (including Maurice Vander, piano, and Pierre Michelot, bass) at Le Petit Journal in Montparnasse, he performed like the "vocal athlete" he says he is—wearing and bobbing across the small stage, dancing through upper partials wobbly of Bobby McFerrin at breakneck tempo in 9/4 time. "The stage," he says, "is where I find my flavor." But the enthusiastic customers, who could afford 320 francs for dinner, are part of the reason for the transfiguration. Nougaro has tired of

Christian Rose
Singer Nougaro: "I was my own Pygmalion."

his friends telling him that their kids don't know who he is.

He grew up in Toulouse, in southwestern France, which has a bel canto tradition. His grandparents sang Berlioz and Wagner with neighborhood chorales. His father, Pierre, was a featured baritone with the Paris Opéra for 20 years. When the teen-age Claude was asked what he wanted to be when he grew up, he answered "a poet."

He read Baudelaire, Rimbaud and Victor Hugo and listened to Chopin. He was thrown out of several schools for "silly capers."

He wanted to be a "warrior of the soul, an artistic and metaphysical adventurer," to "transform mankind."

He listened to Piaf and Trenet and when he heard Bessie Smith, Armstrong and Nat King Cole, he discovered "another universe of expression made possible by the pure sound of language

through the organic physiology of singing."

As a young adult basking in the Existential heyday of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, he heard Juliette Gréco sing songs by writers and poets like Boris Vian and Jacques Prévert. He saw that the great tradition of 19th-century French poetry had been "reduced to obscure texts read by tiny cliques having no influence whatsoever on mankind." Instead, he wrote songs of poems and sold them. After listening to Jacques Brel and Georges Brassens "express their individuality, their unique view of the world," by singing their own songs, he combined his bel canto background with his poetic fancies.

It is interesting to note that the tradition of contemporary pop singers performing their own material began with the French chanson about a decade before

Chuck Berry gave birth to rock 'n' roll by doing the same thing.

Nougaro wrote about the night the city, women, absence, solitude. He found the same "mental landscape" in Ravel and Ellington, in Schumann and Bud Powell. He began to "hear jazz with my eyes and see it with my ears. I was my own Pygmalion."

Although he has worked pretty much whatever he wanted for audiences from 300 to 3,000, he has never really been more than a star for connoisseurs. His records rarely hit six figures, and it is more accurate to say that his record company (Barclay) dropped him than to imply that the decision was his. In either case, last winter, considering himself to be among the unemployed, he went to New York for an energy fix. He owned the rights to Charles Mingus's "Fables of Faubus" and telephoned the composer's widow, Sue, when he got there. She was leaving town and lent him her apartment. "I found myself being guarded by Mingus's two basses—my faithful sentinels. And Dexter Gordon was living in the apartment downstairs. I figured New York was going to be good to me."

And so he reinvented himself once more. WEA Records signed him to record "Nougaroy," which includes his version of the Mingus composition and is obviously influenced by Al Jarreau and Chaka Khan. It could certainly compete with them if not that Nougaro is too French to even try to preserve his class singing in English.

Though the album will be released in the United States, he has no illusions: "I am aware, with a certain sadness, that this beautiful language of mine which was once the planetary tongue has given way to English. On the other hand, I do not understand Portuguese, but when I hear great songs sung by great Brazilian singers I listen first to the swing and the melody and I am thrilled by its essence anyway. So I ask myself if my language, which for Americans is only sound without meaning, if that sound together with my emotion and intensity, and the quality of my voice will be enough to conquer their indifference."

PEOPLE**Cary Grant's Style Lives**

Berkeley, was cited for "the intelligence and breadth of his professional contributions" in several fields, including paleontology. He received the Nobel Prize in 1958. Tape of Bethesda, Maryland, was named for Cary Grant, who died last Nov. 29, "was necessitated due to the lack of any current motion picture actor who sartorially represents the motion picture industry." The Beverly Hills-based group also chose Senator Bob Dole, the Kansas Republican, as the sartorial pacesetter in government, the television newsman Ted Koppel as best-dressed in the media, the basketball star Ervin (Magic) Johnson in sports, Lee Iacocca in industry, the comedian Don Rickles and the singer Andy Williams.

The Danish soprano Inga Nielsen performed like a real heroine Monday night in making her debut with Royal Opera Covent Garden in the premiere of a new production of Mozart's "The Abduction From the Seraglio." Summoned London at short notice last week to replace the ailing Hungarian soprano, Magda Nador, in the lead role of Konstanze, she went a stage still under the effects of heavy cold. Despite some problems with a few of the high notes, she won plaudits from a capacity audience. The conductor was Sir Georg Solti, the former music director of the Royal Opera, who celebrated his 75th birthday on Oct. 21.

Carlo Ponti, the 76-year-old film producer, has been cleared by the Italian supreme court of the remaining charges against him in the fraud case. Ponti, the husband of actress Sophia Loren, was accused by the state in 1976 of illegally exporting some \$2 million in funds advanced to him to finance films exclusively in Italy. The state had appealed a 1981 verdict that ruled that he had no case to answer and ordered the release of seized assets.

Zubin Mehta, music director of the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra, said in Warsaw that he hopes to orchestrate's first trip to Poland to promote the reconciliation between Poles and Jews. Speaking in the ornate foyer of Warsaw's Grand Theater, Mehta stressed the orchestra's ties to Poland, noting that many of the musicians are children of Polish Jews. "As musicians we know that after boundaries but we are capable of making people smile at each other," he said.

Claude Nougaro: Vocal Athlete**ANNOUNCEMENTS****INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES****FOR YOU THE WORLD OVER IN WEDNESDAY'S INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE****TODAY ON PAGE 15****ANNOUNCEMENTS****SAVE MORE**

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